CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. X. NO. 10 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1922.		
24th January	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
31st "	NALDERA *	15,823
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT *	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th "	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th "	KARMALA	8,983
18th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th "	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th "	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA, *NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA — Through steamers from Australia.
* EGYPT — Through steamer from China.

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1922		
12th January	MASHOBRA	8,288
26th "	NUDDEA	7,928
9th February	MADURA	8,600
23rd "	DUMALA	8200
9th March	HATIPARA*	8,182
23rd "	MANDALA	8,246
2nd April	NEVASA	9,071
27th "	MANORA	7,888

*Do not carry passengers

SAILING TO COLOMBO & FAR EAST

About	
24th January	DUNERA

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
24th February	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
12th Jan	VARELA	Busrehdirect 5p.m
12th "	BANKURA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
13th "	LUNGA	Karachi direct.
14th "	KARAPARA	East and South Africa via Marmugoa
14th "		Australiavia Malabar ports for cargo only
16th "	AUSTRAL port	
	LHASA	Karachi coasting

Berths and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.
B. 37. Mar 19.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoi	27thDec.	15th Jan
Kasado Maru	H. Yanagi	18th Jan	30th Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	18thFeb.	15th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10thFeb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16thFeb.	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kaga Maru	T. Osada	5857	27th Dec.	13th Jan.
*MorosanMaru	T. Harenchi	5354	20thJan.	21st Jan.
Sakushika Maru		8151	14thJan	18th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	10th "	21st "
Yamba Maru	D Aoshima	5845	23rdJan.	3rd Feb.
*Hakodate Maru	C. Hideshima		6th Feb	8th Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 25,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 25,00,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 9,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Iyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold. the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

E. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings
Apollo Street, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5. received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... ,, 2,44,74,668
Reserve Liability of Share holders ,, 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.
WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOOND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara.	Bombay.
Baghdad.	Calcutta.
Bahrein.	Colombo.
Basrah	Hillah.
Basrah City.	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserved Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K. B. E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esq.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital —	$ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund —	£ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund —	$ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
48, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Kiukiang	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND.
Agent.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 200,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangeon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Pot Box No. 247.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,30,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

J. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2 ...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED.
Girgaum Branch
JAVERI MANSIONS-CORNER
Sandhurst Road, & Girgaum Back Road.

The above branch of the Shilotri Bank will be opened on the 7th day of February 1922.

Savings Accounts 5% p. a.
Current Accouuts 3% ,,

Dr. PRABHKAR S. SHILOTRI M. A. Ph D.
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS,
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parel Station.
MANDVI—Abdul Rahman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,500 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,85,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,760

DIRECTORS
Sir Gocouldas Kahaadas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,46,166.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension of not Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS ... ... Rs. 1,75,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ...	F. 59,139,249	£4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CASHIER. Apply stating experience Messrs. SOONDERDAS AND CO., Solicitors, Fort.
A 11—1

WANTED—A MUSIC MASTER for the School Orchestra. Only a very energetic man must apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, the Bharda New High School, Fort.
A 2475

WANTED—Qualified TEACHERS for St. Andrews' High School, Bandra. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL.
A R2491

WANTED—Experienced ENGINEER for an up-country mill. Apply stating previous experience and salary expected. Apply Box No. 7607, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2494

APPLICATIONS INVITED for the Chair of Senior Professor of History, Baroda College. Those having high academic qualifications both of Indian and Foreign Universities preferred. The applications may be submitted before the end of the current month, stating terms and supplying copies of testimonials to A. M. MASANI, Principal, Baroda College.
A C11858

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BOMBAY BUSINESSMAN starting on tour Friday to Poona, Belgaum, Hubli, &c., Dists., Koholapur Sholapur, Goa, Etc., where holding good influence would undertake commissions, representating firms, specialities etc. Particulars quick from Box No. 7603, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2486

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE SUB-LET—A large OFFICE ROOM, can be Screened into five compartments in Apollo Street. Apply Box No. 7600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2474

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, five minutes' walk from Andheri Station and Rooms ten-minutes walk from Borvali Station. Apply JOSHI KHIMJI HARIBHOY, C/o Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Sanchagalley.
R2471

TO LET.—Santa Cruz near Station, a ROOM and bath for non-vegetarians. Write immediately to Box No. 7606 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2494

TO LET—RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS and shops with best accomodations in newly built stone buildings near Grant Road tram terminus for rent and other particulars apply personally on the premisse's or owners Gwatoomal Wassiamull, opposite Babulnath.
C R2470

OFFICES AND FLAT TO LET—Owing to removal of their Head Office Staff to their Fort premises, Turner, Hoare and Co., Ltd., offer fine commodious offices and a well equipped residential flat to let at Engeavour Building, Parel. For terms apply to TURNER, HOARE & CO., LTD., Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
C C11854

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A Bungalow or a cottage for a respectable Hindoo Family for twelve months from the month of February or March 1922, either at Mahim, Santa Cruz or Andheri. State Rent. Apply Post Box No. 234.
D R2495

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS—FOR SALE a complete Glass Factory in Bombay with accessories etc. Owner retiring. For further particulars. Apply Box No. 7605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2489

A big Chemists and Druggists' concern is to be DISPOSED OFF with furniture, fixtures and goodwill; centrally situated, even for any busines, at Priacess St., near Jumma Masjid. Please apply to DOSSABHOY M ENGINEER, 141, Chandanwadi, Bombay 2.
G R2490

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A BRAND New 30 H. P. 6-Cylinder DAIMLER LANDAULETTE. Price Rs. 26,000. No offers. May be seen at the Show-room of THE BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY.
JA R2488

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—One very large handsome English made SHOW CASE. Very good for Dealers in Motor Goods, Chemists and Druggists and Dealers in other Fancy Goods. Apply for particulars. THE BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens Road, Bombay.
JA R2439

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—Complete PLANT COTTON SPINNING IS about ten thousand spindles, new ready delivery or good second-hand. Two BOILERS new on secondhand 80 by 9½ by 160 lbs. pressure communicate with SARDAR SOBHA SINGH Raisina, Delhi.
R2447

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—Handsome complete unused pictorial sets; 27 Liechtenstein Rs. 1/8. 29 Belgium 1902 Parcel Post Rs. 2/8. 30 Central Lithuania Rs. 1/8. 22 Salvador 1906, Rs. 2/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD., Allahabad.
L R11843

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED.—Yearly FREE STUDENTS to learn Higher Accountancy by post. Standing 14 years. Apply prespectus. C. C. EDUCATION, Gunnar (Poona).
R2449

LESSONS IN RIDING—Lessons in riding will be given at the Body Guard Lines, behind Willingdon Sports Club, Mahalaxmi, Bombay, beginning from 21st January, 1922 from 7-0 a.m. (S.T.). Fees rupees thirty per month. Horses and saddlery supplied. For further particulars apply to—The COMMANDANT THE BOMBAY BODY GUARD, MAHALAXMI, Bombay.
M R11859

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M TH

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Koerji Maoji Dharamsala Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V. P. P. charging As. 6 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibazar Lane, Salkia P. O. (Howrah).
10865

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS LTD.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 14th December, 1921, the Second Call of Rs. 20 per Share was made, and it was determined that such Call should be paid to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of Baroda, Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, on or before the 1st February, 1922, from which date interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

All remittancese must be made payable in Bombay free of charge, The Second Call Payment will only be accepted, if the amount paid covers the call due on all shares registered against the name of those shareholders whose names stand in the books of the Company on 15th January 1922.

By order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,
Agents.
The Western India Chemical Works, Ltd.
C11361

A RARE BOON TO CAPITALISTS.

THE SUKET DURBAR is prepared to give lease of State mineral properties for a decade or two to really enterprising mining concerns on very liberal terms. I have geologically surveyed the State and have found coal, iron, pyrites, and Hydro-carbon products in abundance. Salt, antimony and other rare minerals have also been found. Means of communication are easy Pathankote 150 miles by motor road, Simla 80 miles. Experts are welcome to visit mineral areas. All applications should reach the undersigned by the end of January, 1922.

PROF. S. K. BANERJI,
Ph. D.Sc., F.I.A.Sc., F.I.A. Com., Dip. in Mining and Geology (London), etc., etc., Mining Engineer, Suket State, Punjab.
Dated, Suket, the 24th Dec. 1921.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STREEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 20th January, 1922, and the holders of the said shares are requested within due date to forward a remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7 Hastings Street, Calcutta along with the Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board
BURN & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 3rd January, 1922
C11815

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

TATA IRON AND STEEL C O.'S SHARE CERTIFICATE No. P14492 belonging to my father late Mr. G .V. Rephare of Katol is burnt in a fire accident. The same is to be transferred to my name his sort legal heir. Anybody wishing to urge any adverse claim must do so within 15 days from this date after which no complaint will be hailed.

K. G. REKHADE,
Maharaja of Nagpur, C. P.
R2496

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

Auction Sale of a parcel of very valuable and deep colored emeralds.

On SATUSDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by public auction at the Jhaveri Bazar, opposite the Mumbadevi Temple by order of Mr. Jethalal Nandlal Jhaveri and on account and at the risk of Thacker Nagji Pirshottam and Chimanlal Mangedy, Shah:—

One parcel containing 392 emeralds weighing 86 carats equivalent to 91-5/8 Reallies.

AUCTION SALE OF STRINGS OF PEARLS, PACKETS OF UNDRILLED PEARLS AND LOOSE DIAMONDS.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 25 Medows Street Fort, sell very valuable strings of pearls, packets of undrilled pearls, and loose diamonds under instructions of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for some of the parties concerned as pledgees and at the risk and account of one Memon Motiwala Joosab Soomar the pledgor.

For further particulars and conditions refer to the undersigned or the said Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., at their office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

One-fourth of the amount of purchase price of each article will have to be deposited with the undersigned as soon as the article will be knocked down to the name of the purchaser thereof and delivery will be given within 48 hours on payment of the balance of the purchase price.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
AUCTION SALE OF 18 BEST ENGLISH STEEL SAFES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale of the following well-known "LIONS" Safes, "SUPERIOR" Quality and "EXTRA SUPERIOR" Quality of 1921 stock will be held at the Rooms of Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers at 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922.

"SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES. Size.	Priced to sell at £
50 x 26 x 24	£ 120 0 0
48 x 26 x 24	100 0 0
40 x 24 x 22 (two)	80 0 0
24 x 17 x 15	28 10 0
20 x 14 x 13	22 10 0

"EXTRA SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES. Size.	Priced to sell at £
48 x 27 x 25	£. 122 10 0
42 x 26 x 24	98 0 0
40 x 25 x 23 (two)	90 0 0
38 x 24 x 22	80 10 0
36 x 24 x 22 (two)	73 10 0
34 x 22 x 21	62 0 0
32 x 21 x 20	57 10 0
30 x 20 x 20 (two)	51 0 0
24 x 17 x 16	34 0 0

Note:—The above Safes will be offered to the public for sale at reasonable reduction in prices before the day of Auction Sale and only those Safes that thus remain unsold will be offered for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder without any reserve.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SAFES.

They are made in England out of the best English Steel (Not Iron) and guranteed Fire and Burglar resisting.

The above Safes are largely used in Important Firms, H. M.'S. Government, State Treasuries, Indian Railway and Banks and this lot is sold by Public Auction to close 1921 Accounts. They are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers and can be inspected any working day during Office hours.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January, 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2469.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN "DIEBOLD" FIRE RESISTING SAFES UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE "DIEBOLD" COMBINATION FIRE RESISTING HEAVY MADE AMERICAN SAFES AND FILING CABINET SAFES SUITABLE FOR OFFICES, BANKS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the party concerned:—

28 "Diebold" combination fire resisting heavy made American safes and filing safes on wheels of different sizes varying from 22" x 18" to 60" x 40" lately the property of Messrs. Dilsizian Freres in Liquidation.

Each safe will be put up for sale singly to suit the requirements of the intending purchasers.

Catalogues will be published and the safes will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

VORA & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH FINE BRILLIANT DIAMONDS EMERELEDS RUBIES ETC.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE JEWELLERS, INVESTERS AND BUYERS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th January Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room Appolo Street Fort, by order of Messrs. M. Chinubhai and Co. Jewellers and on account and risk of their partners. Valuable latest designed ornaments set with fine white brilliant diamonds Emereleds, and Rubies etc.

DESCRIPTIONS OF JEWELLERY.

Neckleces, Bracelets, Marquies Rings, wedding rings, cluster rings Earrings Ear tops, Buties etc., etc., Neckleces thread in fine white Pearls, Bangles, Ear tops, etc., etc.

Catalogues are printed and the Jewellery is on view.

A deposit 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th January 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint Oil, Casks and Cases, Scrap Iron and Iron Pipes, Old Manilla Rope, Steel Wire Rope, Life Jackets, Lead Ingots, Condemned Paint and Gally Gear, Teak Cuttings, Scrap Wood, Hen Coops, Steel Boats Wooden Boats, Wooden Pine Boats, Iron Tank, One Steel Sarge, 4 Iron Disinfecting Boilers, Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 13th January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 14th January 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand etc.,

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Bicycle wheel Landow.
1 Black Waler Horse with harness.
1 Country Bred chestnut mare 14-3.
1 Lady's side saddle with girths.

On THURSDAY, the 12th January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort. valuable household furniture such as dining tables, chairs, side boards, cupboards, carpets, almyrahs, easy chairs, glass-door book cases, baba cot, iron cot, meat safe, etc., etc. The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PALTON ROAD ESTATE ADJACENT TO CRAWFORD MARKET AND FRONTING ON CARNAC ROAD.

Under instructions from the Director of Development, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction on the lands at Palton Road at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following plots.

LOT NO. 1:—A very valuable building site known as plot No. 7, Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 50 feet on Carnac Road and containing an area of about 578 square yards.

LOT NO. 2:—An excellent building site known as plot No. 8, Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 55 feet on Carnac Road and containing an area of about 537 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 3:—A choice plot of land known as plot No. 12 on Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior road about to be constructed and containing an area of about 581 square yards.

LOT NO. 4:—A rare large building site known as Plot No. 13, on Palton Road estate having a large frontage of about 85 feet on the Important Interior Road about to be constructed and containing an area of about 784 square yards.

LOT NO. 5:—A valuable plot on Palton Road estate known as Plot No. 16 having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior Road and containing an area of about 712 square yards.

Lot No. 16: A similar excellent Plot known as plot No. 17 having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior road about to be constructed containing an area of about 789 square yards. All the above plots offer an unrivalled position for Business Premises and residential buildings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Land Manager, Development Directorate, Old Custom House, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, MACHINERY, TOOTHPASTE, SUSPENDERS, TUMBLERS, LOCKS, STATIONERY, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:

4 cases medicines (as per invoice of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys Ltd.).
5 cases painkiller (as per invoice of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co).
10 cases fruit salt.
4 cases sauce and essence of chicken.
3 cases perfumery (as per invoice of Messrs. Icilma Co. Ltd.).
6 cases Codliver oil.
2 cases Euthymol toothpaste tubes.
4 cases hair wash.
1 case stationery containing lever and apran file, damper letter tray.
3 cases blacking (as per invoice of B. Beddow & Sons.).
1 case Phosperine (as per invoice of Messrs. Ashton & Parsons Ltd.)
3 casks blacking as per invoice of B. Bedgeorge Blackburn & Sons.).
1 case cotton suspender's (as per invoice of Messrs. President Suspender Co.).
1 case toys (Mark S. M. Shaw & Co.)
2 cases cream separator.
3 crates milking machine.
50 cases Beer.

On account and risk of Shaikh Mahomed Safi Karimudin.
2 cases padlocks (as per invoice of Eagle Lock Co.)
3 cases bulldog halter chains.

On account and risk of Messrs. M. Chooni lal and Co.
9 cases each containing 27 doz. half pint tumblers of assorted colors
10 cases each containing 15 doz. pint tumblers of assorted colors.

On account and risk of M. B. Lakhmidas and Co.:—
1 case Fancy Blouse Buttons and embroidery.

On account and risk of Fidah Husein Abdul Rasul.
1 case Boy's Foot wear

On account and risk of Emie and Eulalie
1 case Lady's footwear.

On account and risk of Electric Stores.
1 case Gents, Lady's and Girl's, Footwear

On account and risk of Electric Stores
1 case Children's Sandals

On account and risk of Fida Husein Abdul Rasul.
1 case children's footwear.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at the Junction of Parel Road.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Mahomedally Mamooji, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Nowraji Rustomji Wadia, the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon ,situate at the junction of Parel Road, and Cross Road, No. 4, on the Boards First Nagapada Estate in the city and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand two hundred and fifteen decimal thirty-two square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on the North-East by the said Parel Road, on the South and South-West by Plot No. 19. of the said Estate and a service passage and on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 20 of the said Estate and is delineated on the Plan, drawn hereon being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line, and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging to the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3698, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3467-72, Street Nos. 804-822 and 1-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENETT & CO.,
Bombay, 12th January 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture. Telescopic, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, Telescopic Electric Hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant at Alexandra House, Mereworths Road, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of telescopic dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs by Roberts, jardiniers, Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, English drawing room suite ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of Mr. V. Honeywood and other.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instruction from Mr. Tahilram Girdhardas, the 2nd mortgagee and on account and at the risks of Odhavji Dhunjibhai Engineer, the mortgagor in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the 2nd mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage, dated 25th June 1919, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part sell the undermented immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 28th January 1922, at 4 p.m. (B.T.) on the Premises. Subject to first mortgage.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or quit and ground Rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhandari Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 3/9 square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No. 1916 Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4578 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29-31 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the sweepers passage on or towards th eWest by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Fubka and on or towards the South by the property of Anant Dewa and which all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the 2nd mortgagee at their office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th Jan. 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT

Messrs, K. D. and Brothers present a superb May-flower Photo play.

"The Law of the Yukon"

(6 Reels—6.000 feet)

Featuring Edward Earle and the pretty winsome Nancy Deever.

A Drama of the Frozen North, where Might is Right, where only the fittest survive!

A Billie Rhodes Comedy: "Some Nu se" in the Programma.

To-Night at: 5-30; 7: 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA,
New Churney Road.

A SPARKLING CHAPTER PLAY.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this week the

LAST SIX PARTS

of the powerful mystery Serial

"THE TIGER BAND"

Featuring the dare-devil Star

HELEN HOLMES.

A Billie Rhodes Comedy in the Programme.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30. p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

THE Alexandra Cinema

Belassis Road, nearby Byculla Club.
THE GIRL in "No. 29."

The delightful mystery, the thrill, and the romance of Elizabeth Jordan's novel "The in the Mirror" has been enhanced in this Universal photo play.

"THE GIRL in No. 29."

The comedy within a tragedy that makes the story unique

"THE GIRL in No. 29"

starring

FRANK MAYO

in his latest new roll full of melodramatic finesses.

Shows at:- 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
in the latest Musical success.
To-night Thursday at 9-30 p. m.
"AFGAR"
Booking at Roses till 6 p. m., after 7 p. m at the Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY AT 6-30
A Spirited Drama of the Frontier
DOROTHY DALTON
IN
"FLARE UP SAL"

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
MR. GEORGE ARLISS IN
"THE DEVIL"
"THE DEVIL"
"THE DEVIL"

THE EMPRESS.
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
To-day at 6-30; 8 15 and 10 p.m.
THRILLING MOMENTS from THE JUNGLE FILM.
DORALDINA-THE
FEMALE TARZAN
IN
"THE WOMAN UNTAMED"

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A Pathe Drama
H. B. WARNER
IN
UNCHARTED CHANNELS
SEE
How the son of a millionaire left without a bank account, beat a gang of Social scallawags at their own game, a whimsical drama of love Loughter and Society Lepers
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
TEACHING THE TEACHER
Pollard Comic
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 7-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
Second Instalment
of
THUNDERBOLT JACK
The Serial Sensation
Starring
Jack Hoxie & Marin Sais
THUNDERBOLT JACK
He is a marvellous man you will cry when you will see Jack doing deeds of devilry and romance. Every chapter every minute of this supreme western serial will hold you with its daring deeds of romance and new adventure.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES.

HAVE YOU EVER SERIOUSLY SPARED A MOMENT FOR REALISING YOUR LIFE'S RESPONSIBILITY?

Have you ever pondered over this grave question "With what face shall I stand facing my Great Maker on the "Day of Judgment?"

This and similar other serious questions are splendidly solved in the

"The Day of Judgment"
"The Day of Judgment"
"The Day of Judgment"

A Most Instructive Picture appealing equally one and all.

A Picture that not only Interesting but highly Instructive

Specially selected for the Opening Night and presented this week on special reqxest.

AT THE
"Star" Cinema
"Star" Cinema
"Star" Cinema
BOMBAY'S NEWEST PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.
To-day—Four Shows Commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
SEE THIS PICTURE AND YOU'LL BEGIN LIFE AGAIN.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

BARGAIN—Buyers best opportunity, few American Brand New Motor Cars for immediate sale. Apply sharps.

JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & CO.,
40-41, Great Western Hotel-Building.
Apollo Street.
C11783

THE BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

THE DIRECTORS recommend a final dividend of 12½ per cent per annum—6d. per share in respect of the profits for the year ended 31st July, 1921.

The dividend if sanctioned at the Adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders to be held on the 24th January, 1922, will be payable on the 28th February, 1922, to those Shareholders whose names will be on the Registers on 1st February 1922.

Dividend warrants will be posted to the last known address of the Shareholders.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st January, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order,
S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.

10th January, 1922.
11, Bank Street, Bombay. C11853

WANTED

A CHIEF OFFICER and CHIEF ENGINEER who should be a thoroughly qualified Engineer.

2. Pay Rs. 500—25—750, plus Second-class Officer's travelling allowances permissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

3. The applicant must be competent to take charge of and control the Public Works Department of the Local Board, including the construction and maintenance of roads, the designing of buildings and their construction and maintenance.

4. The applicants should submit any plans of works carried out by them which will be returned, if required.

5. Applicants must hold a diploma of some recognized Civil Engineering College. Preference will be given to those possessing previous experience in General Administration work.

6. The selected candidate will be required to furnish a Medical Certificate of sound health and constitution prior to his engagement.

7. Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, experience and the salary if any drawn at present, together with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned.

(Sd.) SHEWARAM DEWANMAL,
President, District Local Board,
Karachi.

Karachi, 4th January, 1922.
C11857

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the work of landing from along-side steamers, taking delivery from Bandars, unloading from Railway waggons, carting, weighing and stacking coal at the different municipal stations will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 24th day of January, 1922.

Tenders should be addresses to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be supplied on application to the Dy. Executive Engineer.

Mechanical Branch, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Municipal Offices.
Dated 10th January, 1922.
TA C11856

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between EBRAHIM JIWAJEE and CURRIMBHOY JIWAJEE carrying on business as Hardware Merchants, and etc., at Lohar Chawl, Bombay, under the style and firm of "JIWAJEE ESSAJEE" and CURRIMBHOY JIWAJEE" has been DISSOLVED as from the 24 day of January, 1922, so far as concerns the said Ebrahim Jiwajee who retires from the said firm.

The said Currimbhoy Jiwajee will continue to carry on the said business under the names of "JIWAJEE ESSAJEE" and "CURRIMBHOY JIWAJEE."

Dated this 27th day of December, 1921.
(Sd.) EBRAHIM JIWAJEE,
" KARIMBHOY JIWAJEE.
C11753

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PARWATIBAI, widow of S. A. Mhatre has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise however is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon erected, lying and being at Lakadwadi Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and which land forms part of the land bearing New Survey No. 124 and which dwelling houses are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 923 (1) and 2 Street No. 1 and 1A and containing by admeasurement 276 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jetha Narayan on or towards the West by the property of Ganpat Pandurang Kane, on or towards the North by the public street called Lakadwadi Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Karamsi Damji.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1922.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Vendor's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SAMSON HADOON, of Bombay Jewish inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. PARSHANAND JADOWJI MODY. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay (in the Mercantile Bank Building) within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenament or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Clare Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three-hundred and fifty-five square yards and five-ninths of a square yard or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 25, New No. B/16254 Old Survey No. 676, New Survey No. 1B/3583, 1C/3589 and in the books of the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 3805 and Street No. 7 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Clare Road, on or towards the South by the property of the Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church formerly standing in the name of Tobias Theophilos Wright and others, on or towards the North by the property formerly standing in the name of Merwanji Dadabhoy Dhanji Bhoy and now in the name of Mahomed Ayab Darbar.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorney's.
Bombay, 10th January, 1922.
C11855

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULLA EBRAHIM KHATRI has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned properties. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bapu Khote Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1055, New No. 8235, Old Survey No. 2083, New Survey No. 749, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5981 and Street Nos. 154-156 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Nandibai widow of Thaker Manji Mowji and on or towards the South by the property secondly hereinafter described and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bapu Khote Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1062, New No. 8231, Old Survey No. 2082 and New Survey No. 748 and now by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5980, Street Nos. 150-152 and bounded as follows i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the said Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described and on or towards the South by the property of Sidik Jaffer Khatri.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1922.
DEVIDAS H. KASABWALLA,
for Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madon.
C11869 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last Week

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION:
MASTAN TANK
New Nagpada (Byculla,)

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Matinees on Friday, Saturday and Sunday the 3, 14 and 15 Inst.

Children under 12 years Half Prices in matinee shows only.

T. G. SHELLAR. Proprietor. B. G. SATHE, Manager.

New Year Presents
OF
Indian Silk Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks hose or cades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brass-ware rare Pictures
COME AND SELECT AT
GUPTA'S
New Queen's Road, Near Opera House
BOMBAY
Phone 3742

COMMERCIAL.

CABLT QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan 9th.

Months.	To-day's Price
Jan.	11 14
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 06
April	..
May	10 95
June	..
July	10 74
Aug.	..
Sept.	10 40
Oct.	10 17
Nov.	..
Dec.	10 02

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan, 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	11,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 2
" " " Mar.	18 26
" " " May	17 83
" " " York	17 25
Spot Cotton at New York	18 75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 25
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	17 32
Futures at New Orleans May	17 19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/8
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 5th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE-6 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	47/6
Baril Wheat 62 1/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Paid	47 5 8
Australian Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50/6
Tone :—Firm.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/4
Hongkong	£ 100
National	£ 38

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	16 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed :—Quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Value	18 3/8
Tone of Linseed :—Harder to buyers.	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	87/8
Toria Rapeseed :—D c.-Jan. Sellers	£ 17
Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Paid	16 1/4
Firmer better demand Dec.-Jan. Paid	16 3/8
Tone :—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66
Copper Braziers	£ 93
Yellow Metal	83/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheet	£ 17 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 75 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 81 1/4
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 91 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	50
Rupee Paper 5 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	57 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	50 3/4
Indiau 7 p/c, Loan	10. 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	13 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. Dull	10 7/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugor 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	17
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Mar Sellers	20 3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan.-Mar Sellers	20/3
Tone :—Not active,	

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 9th.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	100
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot.	11 50
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	21 25
New York 11 a.m. Sakels (March	18 3
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) (May	17 91
(July	17 38
New Orleans 10 a.m. (March	17 40
(July	16 87

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 9th.

Months.	To-day's price
January	11 02
February	10 97
March	10 95
April	10 88
May	10 84
June	10 72
July	10 64
August	10 52
September	10 31
Oct.	10 1
Novembers	10 0
December	9 94

Tone :—Quiet

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9th.

Months.	To-day's price
Jan.	19 85
February	20 01
March	20 20
April	20 35
May	20 45
June	20 61
July	20 75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan 9th.

M. G. Bengal, Good	7 25
" " Fully Good	7 75
" " Fine	8 25
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 80
" " " Fully Good	9 30
" " " Fine	9 80
" Broach, Good	9 30
" " Fully Good	9 80
" " Fine	10 30
" Scinde, Good	7 15
" " Fully Good	7 65
" " Fine	8 15

Nominal

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	..
Futures at New York March	18 32
" " " May	17 89
" " " July	17 37
" " " Oct.	16 58
Spot Cotton at New York	18 85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 35
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	17 36
Futures at New Orleans May	17 15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	66 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 10th.

Months.	To day's Prices
Futures at New York — Mar.	18 00
May	17 65
July	17 16
Oct.	16 38

Liverpool, Jan. 10th

Months.	To-day's Prices
Cotton Dely. M.U. O. O. C. Liverpool. Mar.	10 88
May	10 78
July	10 59
Oct.	10 08

London, Jan. 10th.

Telegraphics Transfer	1/3 31/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	4/17 2 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/2 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 9th.

Rentes 3 p/c	54 3/4
Far Silver spot	35 1/2
" 2 months hence	35 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying. Uncertain.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 3 8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Nov. 1921	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Jan. 11.

To-day 32 points lower being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 480 and after touching Rs. 482 declined to Rs 475. It then again advanced to Rs. 477½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 431 and went down till Rs. 423 and again touched Rs. 427 at 4 p.m. While March opened at Rs. 421½ and eased down to Rs. 415½ again went upto Rs. 419 at 4 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 324 and March Rs. 350 nominal. The Marwari Bazar finally closed for Broach a tRs. 477 at Colaba the market opened at Rs. 479 and closed at Rs. 475.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was very limited. About 4000 bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan 11th.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	475
" " Barga: Dec/Jan	323
" " " March	327
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	419
" " March	415

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11th

F. G. M. G. Broach April May	478
F. G. M. G. Bengal Dec/Jan	324
" " March	348
Fine M. G. Oomra Dec, Jan	424
" " " March	420

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan 11th.

Description	Super-Fine F, Good		
M. G. Bengal and ind Punjab	355	320	310
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 413	428	413	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	473	458	443	—
M. G. Central P. No, 2	458	443	428	—

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p m. on 10th Jan, 1922.

Cotton	30261 Bs.
Wheat	13350 Cwt
Linseed	Nil "
Rapeseed	101 "
Gingellyseed	10333 "
Popyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	7087 "
Castorseed	11 "
Rice	9774 "
Myrabollams	5801 "
Cottonseed	1463 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	2319 "
Jowar	217 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	578 "
Bajra	4415 "
Coal	3.53 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-14 6.	
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27-14 6.	
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27-12 6.	
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90-9-6.	
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs 90-6-6.	

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate:—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 3/4.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 25/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3c 13/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 7/8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 15/16.
Tone of Exchange—Easy.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Rrcs. 336
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs 356.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 46.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 170.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P Rs. 163.
On Hongkong:—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 202.
On Shanghai:—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs 278
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 176.
On New York:—
Bank's selling D. D Rs. 361
London Gold ready sh. 97 2.
London silver ready d. 35-8.
London silver forward d 35 4.
Tone of Silver—
Steady, India and China bought Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.73.
French Exchange—Frcs 50.90
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 21.90.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. Frc.. 53 40.
Italian Exchange—97.40.
German Exchange Mrk. 720.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent, Paper Rs. 59.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 93
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Convention Loan Rs 75
5½ per cent War bonds due 1922 Rs. 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 Rs 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931, Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan, due 1935, Rs. 103.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 68.
4 per ecent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1999 to 49, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.

SHARES.

The Share Market was closed.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Jan. 11.

The quotations ruling in the course of week are as under:—
Healds Rs. 3-1-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-5-0.
Roller Cloth K 16oz. Rs. 11/8/0.
Roller cloth K 18oz. Rs. 11/12/0.
Picking bands Rs. 2/7/0.
Elastoc Healds Rs. 29.
Conical pirn 5in. Rs. 8.
Conical pirn 5in. Rs. 30 (English).
Ring Rabbeh 5in. Rs. 13.
Fillets Rs. 1/4/0.
Bandings Rs. 1/5/0.
Lambeth rope Rs. 2/3/0.
The tone of the market is dull. Healds, Bandings and ropes are getting easier every mail week. The demand is much less than its supply. The mills and the merchants are having little demand.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Jan. 11.

Epsom salt slightly advanced again. Bleaching has considerably gone down. Sodium sulphide U. A. is booked at nearly £26 per ton. Zinc chloride is almost quiet. Magnesium chloride is though steady, yet it getting slightly scace. Bichromate of potash, as previously reported has advanced further. The last quotations have been Rs. 70. Aniline and Antimnoy salt are absolutely quiet. Brown sugor of lead and Litharge have little interest. Litharge changed hands at Rs. 47. The quotations are almost same.

CALCUTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Market ruled quieter than yesterday with very small turnover reported in all sections. Jute shares again showed an easier tendency and Coal shares were steady with business on a small scale. In miscellaneous section fair turnover was put through but with no feature of special interest. The following were closing qsotations:—

Coal—Bokaro and Ramgur 48; Burrakur 46; Equitable 31/8; Govindpur 27/4; Kalapahari 31/12; Raneegunge 57-8 S.L.

Jute—Auckland 155; S.L. Benjamin 4/15 Disc. Century 7/4; Clive 22/2; Fort Gloster prefs. 103; Howrah 29/8; Do. 7 per cent prefs. 89; Hooghly prefs. 12; Kinnison 682: Lansdowne 203.

Miscellaneous Agra United Mills 9; Assam Saw Mills 4/1; British Ceylon Corporation 9/14. British India Corporation 11/4 Do. defd. 15 and 15/4 S.L. Burmah Finance and Mining 5; Cawnpore Sugar prefs. 80; Calcutta Tramways Ltd., 59-12; Calcutta Industrial Bank 7/2; Disc. Central Provinces Cement 6/14; Dunbar Cotton, 546; Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 68; Imperial Bank (centry) 342 C.D. India General Navigation prefs. 74; Indo Budmah Tin 6/6; Ivan Jones 8/4; Kesoram cotton 18/6; Kumardhubi Engineering 11/8; Madan Theatres Ltd. 10/4; Marshall Sons India 7/8; Purnea rice 8; Spences Hotel 13/4, Somastipur Sugar 14; Titaghur paper 15/4.

Government paper 3½ per cent quoted at Rs. 58/13. Small lots 59. War Bonds short loans 100; 1925. 100; 1926. 100/2 1928. 100; 1930/31. 100/2 and U. P. Bonds 6 per cent 95/12 per cent.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-nine thirty-two pence and Demand Bills One Shilling three and fifteen sixteenth pence.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Jan. 1922,

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in.	29 9 9		
Temperature of Air	—	degrees	7 .
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	"	67
Dew Point	—	"	0 7
Relative humidity of Air	—	%	1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)—	—	—	—
Maximum temperature of Air	—	"	Rs -
Minimum do do	—	"	70 2
General direction of Wind	NNE,NW,NNW.		
from midnight to midnight Movement of Wind	do	miles	174

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.,

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions to attend the High Court at 11-30 a.m.

Dr. Mann's lecture on "Cotton Cultivation in India, Sydenham College of Commerce, Hornby Road, 6-30 p.m., Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas to preside.

FRIDAY, January 13.

Swami Satyadev's lecture on "Lord Buddha—the Prince of Peace," at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

English mail steamer Caledonia, with the mails of December 29, expected at 11 a.m. on Friday.

SATURDAY, January 14.

The s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

MR. KHAIRAZ INDISPOSED.

Owing to the sudden indisposition of Mr G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, the Park of Bombay case has been postponed till today.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday morning the twelfth instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Swami Satya Dev Will speak on "Lord Buddha—the Prince of Peace."

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

A short course of public lectures on "Cotton" will be delivered at this College during this term. Dr. Harold H. Mann. DSc., Director of Agriculture, will inaugurate this series, by a lecture on "Cotton Cultivation in India," which will be delivered to-day at 6-30 p.m., Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas will take the chair.

MARATHA STUDENTS' MEETING.

"There will be a meeting of all Maratha students of school as well as colleges in the Maratha students Lodge, Nawalkar Lane, near the Servants of India society, Sandhurst Road, next Sunday at 4 p. m. (S. T.) to consider to hold the students (Maratha) social Conference at Kalyan."

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S. T) to-day, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. R. H. Dastur, M. Sc., F.L.S., Lecturer, "Royal Institute of Science." "The economic importance of the study of Botany to our country". The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of the Committee writes:—

A very important urgent meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, is to be held at Poona on 22nd instant at 3 p.m. in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, to organise the Provincial Volunteer Board, and to consider about starting civil disobedience in Maharashtra. All members are therefore requested to attend. As very important questions are to be discussed in the meeting, the office bearers of various Volunteer Organisations in Maharashtra, and others who are not members of the Provincial Congress Committee, but wish to take part in the discussion of the meeting and are members of any of the Congress Committees in Maharashtra are earnestly requested to attend. Those that are not members of the Provincial Committee, should bring a certificate from the Secretary of the Congress Committee, where they are members.

CELEBRATION OF GURU GOVIND'S BIRTHDAY.

Siri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay, celebrated Guru Govind Singhjee's birthday with great enthusiam. On the evening of 4th instant a procession of the Sikhs marched through the main bazzars of Bombay, singing hymns. The following resolutions were passed in a meeting held on the 8th instant. (1) This meeting of Siri Guru Singh Sabha Bombay extends its hearty congratulations to all persons arrested in connection with Darbar Saheb's Reyes. (2) It confirms that the right of taking charge of the said Reyes rests solely with the Shiromani Gur Duara Parbandak (Committee Amritsar.) Any person violating this shall be held disloyal to the community. (3) This meeting of the Sikhs of Bombay protests against the newly adopted polices of the Amritsar police officers concerned, brought to light by beating and abusing the national volunteers and passers by on the 14th 16th and 19th December, 1921. (4) This meeting of the Sikhs protests against the actions of the Government subbordinate officers, in the utter defiance of law, by depriving Bh. Bhag Singh of Jullundhar, and Bh. Kharak Singh of Sialkot, of Kirpans (their religious symbol) and by putting a stop to the manufacturing of Kirpans. The meeting thinks it an unjustified and illegal interference in the religious freedom. (5) This meeting is of opinion that the Government's activities in putting up the Durbar Sahebs' present case are a direct interference in their religious matters; consequently the meeting appeals to the public for not supporting the case.

Fresh Stock

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Huntly and Palmers Biscuits, Cadbury's Chocolates, Provisions, wines, Spirits, etc.

Prices on application.

PHILLIPS & Co. LTD.,

314 Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

CORONER'S COURT.

MORRIS EXECUTED

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of James Godwin Morris (24) who was sentenced to death in the last Criminal Sessions by the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten on the charge of murder of a G. I. P. Railway Clerk and his peon between Igatpuri and Bhusawal in the month of July last. After his conviction Morris was kept in the Oomercarry Jail at Byculla. His petitions to the local Government as well as the Viceroy being rejected, he was removed on Sunday evening to Oomercarry Jail and kept there in the condemned cell over night.

At the inquest, Mr. T. W. Marshall, Jailor, H. M.'s House of Correction, identified the body of Morris and produced warrant of execution of the High Court of Bombay and stated that he was hanged at 8 a.m (Monday).

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by his having been hanged by the neck in compliance with sentence of the Bombay High Court.

During his incarceration Morris took his meals regularly. Before execution he was seen by a Roman Catholic priest.

Before his execution Morris was pinioned and taken out of his cell when Mr. Plunkett Jail Superintendent, House of Correction, Byculla, read the warrant and asked him if he had to say anything to which he gave no reply. Accompanied by a Roman Catholic priest and assisted by warders, Morris mounted the steps firmly, the noose was then adjusted and at a signal from Mr. Plunkett, the bolt was drawn. He died in a few seconds.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday on the body of Dhondi Govinda (18) a student who died suddenly on Saturday last.

The evidence showed that the deceased, who lived at New Nagpada, was suffering from fever and got some powder and mixture from Gora Ghandi on Friday last. After taking a part of the medicine he grew worse and died subsequently.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

A BOY'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of one Darashah Nusservanji Antia, a Parsi boy aged ten years, residing with his aunt, Pirojbai Ratanji Antia at Thakurdwar who was knocked down by motor car No. 4390 belonging to Manekla Wadilal and driven by Samsunder whilst crossing the Queen's Road at 6-40 p.m. on Saturday last. The deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died last evening.

Pirobai Ratanji Antia said that at 4 p.m on Saturday last the deceased went out alone for a walk. As he did not return till 7 p.m. witness went in search of him and on being informed that a Parsi boy had been taken to the J. J. Hospital, she went there and found him lying unconscious.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to cerebral hoemorrhage and pneumonia.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.

A light engine of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was running through Charni Road Station at 4 p.m. on Saturday last when a Hindu, (name unknown) aged about 35 years was seen jumping off the down platform by the fireman. The latter informed the driver who stopped the engine when the man was found lying between the rails. He was crying and said nothing. He looked like a Sadhu. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where, on arrival, he was unconscious and died yesterday.

At an inquest was held on the body of the deceased by Mr. A. R. King the Coroner, a verdict of death from injuries sustained by his having been knocked down by a light engine before which he had thrown himself was returned by the jury.

ROGERS WATCH COMPANY CASE.

Before Mr. Frank Olivera Special Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Manaakal charged one Motiram Ramlal, a Hindoo coolly, with rioting, mischief by the fire causing damage to the extent of Rs. 19,143 to the Roger's Watch Company belonging to Mr. Framroz Hormasji Gadiali, the complainant.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

Mr. Framroz Hormasji Gadiali, Proprietor Roger's Match Company, Shaikh Memon Street said on the 17th of November at 6 p.m. he had locked up his shop. He did not open his shop on the 18th and 19th of November. On the 19th of November at about 7 p.m. in consequence of a certain information, he went to his shop and saw it broken and locked. The punnels of the door of his shop were broken and show-cases and clocks burnt and thrown on the road. The total damage amounted to Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Burjor S. N. Cooper, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, said on Sunday 20th of November he was called out on duty and accompanied to the patrol of military. Inspector Sheahy was with him. Between 8-30 and 9 a.m. he went to Shaikh Memon Strret and approached the shop of the complainant. He also noticed a large crowd setting fire to the shop. He saw the accused coming out of the shop with something in hand and Inspector Sheady arrested him. The accused was then taken to the Princess Street Police Station.

Inspector Sheahy said on Sunday the 20th of November he was in the military lorry doing patrol duty. Mr. Cooper was also with him. At about 9 a.m. they drove from Kalbadevi to Shaikh Memon Street when they saw a fire burning on the road and a big crowd in front of the shop. They were engaged in burning the furniture and other articles in the shop. The accused was found coming out of the shop and was immediately arrested by him and taken to the Princess Street Police Station. The accused had something in his hand which he threw away. The pannels of the door were broken.

CHARGES FRAMED.

The accused was, then, charged with rioting and mischief by fire to which he pleaded not guilty. He did not wish to make any statement. He had no defence witnesses to call.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year on each charge. The sentences are to run concurrently.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Powder Ans. 14 a tin.

A. H. NASER & CO.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11.

S S Jeddah, Ward. Mauritius.
S S Nilem de, Park, Adelaide.
S S Transvels, Cartins, Bremen.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

S S Shuja, Murch, Busreh.
S S Gurmula, Lyne, Galle.
S S Obra, Gill, Galle.
S S Anna, Marcon, Durban.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Awa Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Harlington for Antwerp, etc.

S S Jeddah:—The T M Coy's steamer Jeddah, 2913 tons, Captain P. H. Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a general cargo and sugar.

S S Nilemede:—The steamer Nilemede, 2691 tons, Captain W. J. Park, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with a cargo of wheat.

S S Franfels:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's steamer Traunfels, 3827 tons, Captain L. Cartins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bremen, with a general cargo

S S Shuja:—The T M Coy's steamer Shuja, 3112 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bankura, 1904 tons, Captain W. A. Pitt, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Anna:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's steamer Anna 3122 tons, Captain E. Marcon, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

11th Jan. 1922.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—4000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 80 bdles wool carpets, M. M. T. Afshur; 34 bdles lamb skin, M. M. T. Afshur; 100 bales hemp, D. B. Khan and Co.; 50 cwt. kismiss, M. Nissim, 31 bales lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 52 cwt. m. o. p. shells, G. B. Hoaji, 42 cases mica, Jeena and Co.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for Marseilles:—398 bags cummin seed, Tullockchand Shapoorji.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—192 bales wool, N. Nissim, 1501 cwt. myrabolams, B. Damjee and Co.; 25 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 36 bales wool, B. Balabdas, 31 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 18 bales wool, M. Oomersey; 18 bales wool, M. Balia; 100 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—100 bdles sbooks, Cutler Palmer and Co. 18 bdles hoops, Cutler Palmer and Co.; 455 cwt. books, S. D. Engineer, 800 cwt. linseed cakes, Birla Bros., 27000 cwt. groundnut cakes, Birla Bros.

S S Stebstad for Hull:—1950 cwt. myrabolans, D. Bhucajee and Co.; 2000 cwt. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co. 800 cwt. cotton seed, Volkart Bros., 14000 cwt. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Hughli for New York:—4000 cwt. myrabolams, B. Damjee and Co.; 25000 cwt. myrabolams, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 2000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 1400 cwt. ginger, H. Jaffarbhoy; 15000 cwt. castorseed, Ralli Bros.; 100 cwt. cashew nuts, J. Keshar,

S S Algic for New York:—460 cwt. gum arabic, M. Jaffarbhoy, 102 cwt. gum kadaya, M. Jaffarbhoy, 21000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 6092 cwt. myrabolams, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 175 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co. 4 bales wool carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.,

S S Algic for Boston:—50 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.;

S S Wartrum for Antwerp:—550 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Patel Nensey and Co.

S S Wartrum for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co. 300 bales cotton, Patel Bros,

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mashobra for Ghent:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.;

S S Kaga Maru for Hongkong:—213 cwt. olibanum, M. H. Dehdashti.

S S Kaga Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, O. M. Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Hongkong:—10 cases butter, Carlsit Dairy Co.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton. T. M. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton. O. M. Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Mojji:—1000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Yokohama:—1000 bales cotton, N. M K Kaisha; 225 bales cotton, O. M Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

11th Jan. 1922.

S S Mantua from Australia. Agents—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—40 cases apples, 49 cases barley, 113 cases oatmeal, 2 pkgs. wheat, 10 cases biscuits, 20 cte. biscuits, 2187 cases jam, 100 cases milk, 30 bags croten seeds, 101 bags cardomons, 31 cases cardomons 12 pipes tallow, 29 cks. tallow, 65 half chest tea. 614 bars silver.

S S Madiana from Hamburg:. Aments:—E. D. Sassoon and Co.—377 casks cement, 65 cases tiles, 130 d. bags broken tiles, 11 casks, wall tiles, 96 casks alum, 100 casks copper sulphate, 25 casks salamoniac, 5 casks sodium acitate, 60 d. bags Epsam salt, 40 casks caustic soda, 42 cases chemicals, 200 barrels red lead, 99 casks alizarine, 185 bales potato flour 218 cases glass bangles, 2074 case glass ware, 42 boxes lamps, 1 cask lamps, 93 cases lamp parts, 32 cases pad locks, 24 bales pickers 6 bales buffers, 550 cases beer 50 cases gin, 125 cases wine, 25 bundles yellow metal sheets, 45 cases salad oil, 2 cases alcohol, 4 cases paint, 339 bales paper, 545 cases cheese, 33 d. bags caraway seeds, 1 cases sugarin. 100 bags sugar 1 bale cotton yarn, 45 cases cotton, 11 cases cotton war 3 cases carpets, 1 cases woolens, 1 cases cigars.

S S Othello from Hull. Agents:—James Finlay and Co.:—1570 barrels alum, 18 cases glassware, 1 cask glassware, 1269 bdle steel. 301 bars steel, 853 drums, linseed oil, 86 drums linseed oil, 90 drums boiled oil, 30 mineral oil, 478 drums paint, 1842 kegs paint 15 cases colour, 30 cases varnish, 1 drum varnish, 47 bales cotton yarn, 20 cases cotton yarn, 1 cases cotton goods, 4 cases silk yarn.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	17th Jan	m 1 43	30 4
		2 1a	27 11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	17th Jan.	m 7 57	16 6
		7 50a	16 1

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th January 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and at Delhi and Sissar day temperature is lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.45in of rain. Skies have cleared. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and in defect at Cawnpore Day temperature is considerably below the average at Jhansi; night temperature is considerably higher than usual at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual except at Karachi. Night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad but below it in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Dwarka and Indore humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal at Bhuj and in Central India west; night temptrature is lower than usual at Bhuj, Indore and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Jubbulpore has had 0.28in., Saugor 0.21in., Hoshanganad 0.31in and Chanda 0.26in Skies are moderately clouded at Akandwa, Akola, Chanda and Raipur and are clear or lightly clouded at other stations. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is nearly normal at Nagpur, Raipur and Chanda but is from 3deg to 11deg below the average at other stations; night temperature is higher than usual in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and night temperature is higher than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is in excess. Day temperature is considerably below the average at Hyderabad and in the northwest of the division; night temperature is higher than usual at most stations.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in southeast Madras and in the Central Provinces and the east United Provinces. The largest fall reported is 0.74in at Coimbatore. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula and in and about the Deccan but are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. A depression from the west is affecting the weather in Baluchistan, Sind and the north and southwest Punjab.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely over the southern half of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th January 1922.

The disturbed conditions in the northwest and the centre of India yesterday are moving eastwards while a fresh depression is affecting Baluchistan. The monsoon has extended inland in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab Hills, the northwest United Provinces and southeast Madras and local in Kashmir, Central India East, the west Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Baluchistan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mussooree three-quarters of an inch; Dalhousie one; Pasni a half; Tinnevelly three-quarters; Madura one; Salem a half; Cuddalore, Nellore two; Kodai Kanal one and a half; and Kurnool a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WED. THE 11TH OF JAN 1922

Station	Temp. in Shade. Max. of past 24 hours	Min. of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Actual for 24 hours	Actual for 24 hours	Normal for 24 hours
PUNJAB—					
Multan	82	57	0	0.00	-0.00
Lahore	78	54	0	0.00	-0.00
Amritsar	76	51	0	0.00	-0.00
Dalhousie	58	37	0	0.00	-0.00
Simla	61	37	0	0.00	-0.00
Delhi	76	47	0	0.00	-0.00
UNITED PROVINCES					
Agra	71	48	0	0.00	-0.00
Allahabad	74	47	0	0.45	+0.45
RAJPUTANA—					
Jodhpur	74	47	0	0.00	-0.00
Abu	65	44	0	0.00	-0.00
Ajmere	69	44	0	0.00	-0.00
Jaipur	72	46	0	0.00	-0.00
Kotah	72	46	0	0.00	-0.00
Mount Abu	62	44	0	0.00	-0.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—					
Deesa	75	47	0	0.00	-0.00
Baroda	77	53	0	0.00	-0.00
Dwarka	73	59	0	0.00	-0.00
Veraval	84	68	0	0.00	-0.00
Rajkot	81	63	0	0.00	-0.00
Bhavnagar Para	80	64	0	0.00	-0.00
Surat	82	60	0	0.00	-0.00
Ahmedabad	77	52	0	0.00	-0.00
Deesa	80	48	0	0.00	-0.00
Navsari	82	60	0	0.00	-0.00
Padora	85	52	0	0.00	-0.00
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	87	59	0	0.28	-0.21
Saugor	86	58	0	0.21	-0.24
Hoshangabad	90	60	0	0.31	-0.22
Khandwa	90	64	0	0.02	-0.22
Akola	91	64	0	0.00	-0.22
Amraoti	91	64	0	0.00	-0.22
Nagpur	88	62	0	0.00	-0.22
Chanda	86	62	0	0.26	-0.22
Raipur	86	62	0	0.00	-0.22
KONKAN—					
Bombay	84	71	0	0.00	-0.56
Mahableshwar	70	58	0	0.00	-0.00
Ratnagiri	86	64	0	0.00	-0.00
Karwar	86	66	0	0.00	-0.00
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	86	53	0	0.00	-0.00
Ahmednagar	90	59	0	0.00	-0.00
Poona	86	54	0	0.00	-0.00
Sholapur	91	64	0	0.00	-0.00
Bijapur	91	64	0	0.00	-0.00
Belgaum	86	58	0	0.00	-0.00
Kaireg Dad	74	60	0	0.00	-0.00
Hyderabad	86	58	0	0.00	-0.00
MALABAR AND COAST—					
Mangalore	92	74	0	0.00	-0.00
Calicut	86	68	0	0.00	-0.00
Cochin	88	72	0	0.00	-0.00
Colombo	86	72	0	0.00	-0.00
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND SOUTH—					
Madras	91	72	0	0.00	-0.00
Mangalore	92	74	0	0.00	-0.00
Calicut	86	68	0	0.00	-0.00
Cochin	88	72	0	0.00	-0.00
Colombo	86	72	0	0.00	-0.00

There was a severe hailstorm in Lucknow accompanied by rain on the 10th instant. It is apprehended that this will adversely affect the crops.

TENNIS RACKET RE-STRINGING.

IF your Racket requires Re-stringing or Repairing you cannot do better than send it to us. Do not send it to any Tom, Dick, or Harry, and have it pulled out of shape and spoilt. Only actual makers have the necessary tools and carefully trained experienced workmen who alone are capable of handling tennis repairs.

Over 5,000 repairs pass through our factory annually, sufficient testimony of our good work.

Every Racket passes through the hands of an English expert.

You can place the utmost confidence in us and rest assured your favourite Racket will be returned almost as new.

OUR RE-STRINGING CHARGES.

English Perfecta	Gut	Rs. 20	each.
„ Olus	„	„ 18	„
„ Milo	„	„ 16	„
„ Icarus	„	„ 14	„
Uberoi's Ensetni (Black)	„	„ 8	„
„ Ganuber	„	„ 5	„
„ Toklais (White)	„	„ 3	„

Uberoi LIMITED.

SIALKOT, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, DELHI, RANGOON.

Copyright 317.

TENNIS AT POONA.

INTER-COLLEGIATE TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 9.

The following are the results of the matches played to-day in the Poona Inter-Collegiate Tennis Tournaments:—

1ST ROUND (DOUBLES).

(1) Kale and Powar (Fergusson) beat Soudagar and Parikh (Engineering) 6—3, 6—3.

(2) Vazalwar and Tuntin (Agricultural) beat Bhoagir and Nikam (Engineering) 6—4, 6—4.

(3) Shriniwassao and Deshpande (Fergusson) beat Dalaya and Redkar (Engineering) 6—3, 8—6.

ASSOCIATION CUP DRAWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 11.

The Second Round draws for the Association Cup, which will be played on January 28th, resulted as follows:—

Brighton versus Burnley or Huddersfield.

Walsall or Bradford City versus Grimsby or Notts County.

Southend versus Swansea or West Ham.

Swindon versus Blackburn or Southport.

Preston versus Newcastle.

Bradford versus Arsenal or Queens Park Rangers.

Bristol City or Notts Forest versus Hull.

Leicester versus Plymouth or Fulham.

Crystal Palace versus Millwall.

Tottenham versus Watford.

Sunderland or Liverpool versus West Bromwich.

Aston Villa versus Portsmouth or Luton.

Northampton versus Stoke.

Southampton versus Cardiff.

Barnsley or Norwich versus Oldham.

Bolton versus Manchester City.

CHARGED OF RIOTING.

Before Mr. Frank Olivera, Sub-Inspector D. S. Rage charged one Ramkeshor Chawharja, a Hindoo mill worker working in the Bombay Dying Works with rioting on the 19th of November last during the recent disturbances.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

Mr. James Muir, Assistant Bleacher Bombay Dying Works said he remembered the 19th of November he was in the bungalow when he saw a large crowd in front of it. The men collected were about 300 to 400 in number. They were uelting stones at the bungalow. He told the men not to do so but they did not pay any heed to him. The accused was in the crowd. The accused had no right to enter the compound of his bungalow. The accused was a bleacher in the Works.

DEFENCE OF ACCUSED.

Accused in his defence said he was not in the crowd. On the day in question he went to bath in the sea. He had not taken part in the disturbance. He had nothing further to say. He, therefore, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment.

VOLUNTEERS IN F. WARD.

Persons receiding in F. Ward, who intered to join the National Volunteer Corps, are requested to meet at the F. Ward District Congress Committee's Head Office opp. Tata Mills, Dadar, to-day, (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Khadilkar and Banker will have a talk with them. Application forms can be obtained at the same place between 7 and 10 a.m., and 5 and 9 p.m.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

During the Prince's visit to Patna the two Indian ministers were not invited to dinner in the Government House and had to "cool their heels along with the jostling crowd gathered for the after-dinner reception." Oh, for equality.—"The Maratha."

* * * *

Dr. Sumant Mehta, Sanitary Deputy Commissioner, Baroda has resigned his post and joined the Non-Cooperation Workers.—"Gujerati Punch."

* * * *

Who founded the science of Botany? Linnaeus—a shoemaker. Who first translated the Bible into Bengali? Carey—a shoemaker. Who established the London *Quarterly Review*? Gifford—a shoemaker. Who started the ragged-school movement? John Pounds—a shoemaker. Who wrote the "Farmer's Boy"? Bloomfield—a shoemaker. Who helped most to draw up the American "Declaration of Independence"? Sherman—a shoemaker. Who founded the "Society of Friends"? Jon Fox—a shoemaker. Who did the work of Luther better than he himself? Hans Sachs—a shoemaker. Who among others signed the death sentence of King Charles I? Hewson—a shoemaker. And who inspired Shakespeare's great tragedies? Marlowe—a shoemaker.—The "New Empire."

* * * *

One of the living pleasures of modern life consists in the appreciation of the speeches of legislators in the assemblies of nations. It is surely an incidental yet necessary result of the sway of democracy that every citizen has to go through the deliberations of the legislative assemblies. Surely, an utterance of Lord Curzon, a pronouncement of Mr. Montagu, an exciting question put by Commander Wedgwood, an interpretation clause suggested by Lord Sydenham or Colonel Yate, a cogent appeal by Mr. Sastri, a searching interpellation by Mr. Patel, a humorous cast given by Mr. Khaparde to an otherwise essentialy stage-managed deliberation, a voluminous and touching Review of the situation by Mr. Malaviya—all these are perused carefully by every educated Indian for more reasons than one. How far the art of eloquence has been handled by these spokesmen of the people is full of human interest.—"United India and Indian States."

* * * *

The Italian Minister of Labor has notified the newspapers through the press agencies that the number of unemployed has reached half a million.

* * * *

"One hundred years hence the population of the British Islands would be about fifty millions. The United States would probably contain a population of three hundred millions. Canada would probably have about sixty millions and Australia the same number, while New Zealand would have perhaps twenty or twenty-five millions. The United States would therefore have enormous predominance in wealth, power and security over all the other British-speaking peoples. These islands would have fallen from their pride of place, and would be only one among several Dominions. They would be no longer the centre of a world Empire in which they had the dominating power".—"Dean Inge."

* * * *

On the day Mr. Majli, the Non-co-operation leader of Belgaum was sentenced the whole town was illuminated.—The "Kesaree."

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

MIST WINS THE EPSOM PLATE

(From our Correspondent.)

There was a fair attendance at the races yesterday though it was a mid week meeting. The number of ladies appeared to a casual observer to have been very large but this was perhaps due to the fact that a large number of men were unable to attend owing to busines exigencies. The second enclosure, however, was packed as usual as nothing in the world, not even an earthquake, would deter the enthusiasts who patronize that enclosure from attending a race.

The programme was interesting and consisted of eight events, the first two for Arabs ponies landed since July last. In the first race Sooria who won convincingly last Saturday won again in a canter beating Arbeed who was lengths behind. In the second race Amin who placed second in the Novice Plate the other day, was made favourite; he won by a short margin from resolute who stuck to him most resolutely. Both the winners were, I believe, old performers in the country they come from and probably they are the best landed this season not to count Pride of Iraq who is a class by himself.

Although six declined in the Jaffa Plate of 6 furlongs for Maiden Arabs the field was big enough to render it difficult to spot the winner. However on his previous performance, Gulmarg found a considerable following; but the race was won by Trafalgar who was also well backed. Gulmarg suffered on account of the start which was none too good; he failed to secure a place. Trafalgar won pretty comfortably from Master Malick. Archduke was an indifferent third.

The Bathurst Plate, 6 furlongs a handicap for horses in the 3rd Division was the next event. In this race a field of nine started with Flight Errant a hot favourite, Merion and Lace two next best fancied. Lace appeared a winner till very near home where Flight Errant in a well timed finish snatched the victory by a neck.

A good field paraded for the Harbour Plate of ten furlongs for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions—Lamington and Peninsula—two well talked of candidates declined. In their absence, Anxious, Townsend up was installed favourite with Rose Hill, Dunbar and Kitchener well inquired after. Anxious was beaten almost on the post by the veteran Kayid who is now full of age. From the manner he won he seems still to have some of his old dash and possibly he may again cause some surprise by winning unexpectedly. The dividend was large as few expected this erstwhile champion to beat a class of much younger competitors.

The big event of the day was the Epsom Plate of 6 furlongs for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. A field of eleven familiar competitors started with Vallance a strong favourite. Those who had carefully noted the wonderful improvement of that smart fielding, Mist, would not believe that he would be beaten by Vallance with the difference of weight they were allotted. It must be admitted, indeed, that Mist was very fortunate in getting that weight after the successes he had already scored. It was no surprise to anybody that he won so easily. I shall not be surprised to see him again at the front with a top weight when next he meets this class. Belle Syme is also improving well. The others may be still slumbering till the big meeting comes.

Many scratchings reduced the Craven Stakes for horses of 4 years old to a small field of six in which The Count was again beaten. The winner was Chummy who is a fine gelding

The public went nap on Pin Money who in the last race could not beat Old Sport. Bohea the hope of many secured third place. A poor lot, indeed, the eleven who started in this race with perhaps exception of the winner.

The following are the details:—

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 furlongs (On Round Course.)
Messrs. S. Dhunjibhoy and Abdoola Mana's SOORIA 9-7 Townsend 1
Mr. Saleh Acoosa's ARBEED 8-6 Morris 2
Mr. Haji Dhanoon's HATCHEL 8-6 ed. 8-8 Easton 3
Mr. Mahomed Abdul Aziz's Hadid 8-10 Syed Saleh 4
Not run: History, Shehan, Prince.

The Race.—From an indifferent start Hilal and Saujjak went to the front with Buktavar and Sooria lying second and third respectively. Arbeed was handy After they had covered four furlongs the first two fell back leaving Sooria to enter the straight ahead of the field. Going easy he sailed in an easy winner by 3 lengths. Arbeed secured second place, 3 lengths ahead of Hatchel who came up late. 3 lengths third and fourth.

Favourite: Sooria.
Time.—1min. 9 secs.
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 26-8.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 8. Places Rs. 6, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: Abdoola Mana.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 5 furlongs (On Round Course).
Colonel G. P. Grant's AMIN 9-3 Buckley ... 1
Mr. Sniff bin Gazal's RESOLUTE 8-10, Herbert 2
Mr. Ebrahim Fazebi's GREY LEG 7-12, S. J. Meekings 3
Mr. Fayad Sulleman's Amirjung 9-0, Lambert 4
Not run: Messina, Macaulay, Kubher.

The Race:—Jamah gave much trouble at the gate and was eventually left. Gunrunner was the first to show out with Khalas and Alder close at his heels Amin was lying fifth. After a couple of furlongs. Grey Leg moved ahead and entered the straight with Resolute. The two raced home abreast until challenged by Amin before the stand. An exciting finish ensued between the three the favourite gaining the verdict by a head, 1 length, ¾ lengths.

Favourite: Amin.
Time:—1 min. 10 2/5secs.
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 17-8. Places Rs. 12 Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 18.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 7-8. Places Rs. 6-8 Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 11.
Trainer: H. Jamsetjee.

THE JAFFA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. M. H Sharaballi's TRAFALGAR 9-: Townsend 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's MASTER MALIK 9-3 Easton 2
Messrs. H. Ebrahimjee and P. Sursingh's ACHDUKE 9-3 Morris 3
Mr. Munshi Ali Mahomed Abdulla's Baby Grand 8-13 Purtoosingh 4
Not run: Balance, Limerick, Timon, Tayeed, Ishallah, Yellow Silk.

The Race:—This large field was sent away to a struggling start, Baby Grand with Lutchman on the outside were seen to be leading. Gulmarg and Sir Jamal were not well up. Trafalgar moved up to fourth place at the second furlong post. Baby Grand was passed by Trafalgar in front of the second enclosure who went away to win comfortably by 1½ lengths. Master Malik and Archduke coming with a late rush took second and third place respectively. 3 length, 1½ length. Sallamah disloged his rider.

Time:—1min. 26 4/5secs.
Favourite: Gulmarg.
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 45-8. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 34-8, Rs. 40.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 19 8 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: Owner.

THE BATHURST PLATE. (Div. II. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. R. R. S.'s FLIGHT ERRANT 9-2 Hewitt 1
Mr. Bishan Narain Bhargava's LACE 8-12, Robertson 2
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's LOMO 7-10 Townsend 3
Mr. Heath's South Notts 8-1 McPherson ... 4
Not run: Milk Maid.

The Race:—Lace as usual cracked the pace a few lengths ahead of Flight Errant and South Notts, Lomo and Pine Tree lying handy. Lace rounded the turn first and looked a winner until vigorously challenged by Flight Errant. After a tight finish the the latter gained the verdict by a neck, Lomo placed a bad third 1 3/4 length behind Lace, 3/4 length third and fourth.

Favourite: Flight Errant and Lomo.
Time.—1min. 16 2/5secs.
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 19 8 and Rs. 16.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 25-8. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 6.
Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's KAYID 9-0, Hewitt 1
Mr. M. M. Isfani's ANXIOUS 8-2 Townsend 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' ROSE HILL 7-11 Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Noble's Brindisi 7-10 (car. 8-0) Bowley 4
Not run: Lamington, Peninsula.

The Race:—After a false start Royal Court who went for nearly a furlong was called back. They were eventually dispatched on level terms. Royal Court led from Union Jack, Resident and Huntsman. Kayid was third last with Mandil bringing up the rear. This order was maintained till the bend where Anxious moved up. He entered the straight first and flattered his supporters till near home where he was passed by Kayid who had covered much ground. Rose Hill coming late on the outside placed third. ¾ length, 3/4 length, 1¼ length.

Time:—2 min. 22 1/5secs.
Favourite.—Anxious.
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 198-8. Places Rs. 80-8 Rs. 17 and Rs. 22-8.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 94. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 12-8.
Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE EPSOM PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. 41 yards.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's MIST 8-12 Townsend 1
Mrs. J. K. Mehta's and Mr. S. C. Petit's BELLE SYME 7-8 S. J. Meekings 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s CARAWAY 8-7 Hewitt 3
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and Tagore's Vallance 9-3 Barnett 4
Not run: Silver Jug.

The Race:—Dornda was the first to get away with Cheechako on the outside. The others were in this order. Caraway, Belle Syme, Mist and Vallance. The first named pair were overtaken by Belle Syme at the bend. Mist got on terms with her near the second enclosure. They raced home together Mist eventually forging ahead to win by 3/4 length. 3/4 length. 1 3/4 length.

Favourite: Vallance.
Time: 1 min. 15 3/5secs.
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 15 Rs. 41 and Rs. 21-8.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 7-8 Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 15-8.
Trainer: A. Templeman.

THE CRAVEN STAKES. Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).
Mr. F. M. Garda's CHUMMY 8-11 Easton ...1
Mr. M. Goculdass' THE COUNT 9-6 W. Huxley K..... 2
Mr. Vernon's THE SHAH 8-2 Lambert 3
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and Tagore's Daphnis 8-11 Barnett 4
Not run: Bohea, Ulster Lad, Braganza, Lady Ard.

The Race.—Chummy and Daphnis got away togetheh. The Count and The Shah drew ahead of Daphnis after a couple of furlongs. They raced home in this order. Cummy won without being extended by 2 lengths. 1 length, 1 3/4 length.

Favourite:—The Count.
Time: 1 min. 2/5secs.
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 39-8. Places Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 13.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 18-8. Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 6-8.
Trainer: E. C. Ramshaw.

THE BATHURST PLAE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. Kelso's OLD SPORT 8-4 McPherson ... 1
Mr. Brave's PIN MONEY 8-5 Townsend ... 2
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's BOHEA 8-10 Morris 3
Mr. Bishan Narain Bhargava's Sunline 7-13 Robertson 4
Not run: Greenfield.

The Race:—From the start the order was Old Sport, Sunline, Forward III, Elsewise and Pin Money. Near the second furlong Pin Money moved up to third place. Old Sport led the field into the straight where he was challenged by Pin Money who made vain efforts to get on terms. Bohea made a late bid and snatched third place from Sunline, Won by 2 lengths, 3/4 length, 3/4 length.

Favourite: Pin Money.
Time.—1min. 16 2/5secs.
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 19 Rs. 16 and Rs. 26.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 33-8. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 11-8.
Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee.

BENEFIT PE FORMANCE.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Shahu Nagarvasi Natak Mandali, the Maratha dramatic company which has specialized in the performance of Shakespearean dramar for the last twenty years has agreed to stage Tratika—the Taming of the Shrew—on Tuesday the 7th instant to help the National Medical College. The College Council hopes all lovers of national education, and the Bombay medical profession in particular will assist in augmenting the financial resources of the college by taking up tickets for the play. The students of the college are actively canvassing for their sale, and we are sure their efforts will meet with adequate response.

SUPDT CARTER FAINTS IN COURT.

WHY DOCTOR WAS NOT BAILED OUT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Prosecuting Inspector Guider charged Dr. Sorab P. Kapadia with receiving stolen property.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case are already reported in these columns.

Inspector Dalton in examination of Prosecuting Inspector Guider said that he saw Dr. Kapadia on 27th of December, at 5-30 p.m., at the Phalton Road Police Station. He questioned the accused and examined the two scales. He was in the police station nearly half an hour. He asked the accused to call the following morning as the Superintendent would like to see him. The accused came at about 8 a.m. next day. Witness was present when the accused was examined by the Superintendent. The Superintendent ordered witness to arrest the accused afterwards. Then the accused told witness that he wanted to see some of his patients and some relation who was either at Parakh Hospital or was about to be taken to the Parakh Hospital. It was in connection with some case of operation. Witness therefore told Deputy inspector McKenna to take the accused to Superintendent Carter. He took accused again at 11 a.m. Mr. McKenna conveyed an order from the Superintendent that the accused be sent to see his patients in custody. He therefore sent the accused with Sub-Inspector Samant. As far as he knew he was in uniform. The accused returned about 5 p.m. After that Superintendent Carter came to the police station at about 6 p.m. and said witness would receive an Order from the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate to release the accused on bail, which he should act upon. He therefore released the accused on bail in compliance with the order.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia witness said the accused had told him that he had been to the police station that day at 2 p.m. Witness had examined scales in presence of the accused. Accused told witness that there were loose parts and out of them one accurate scale could not be made. There were parts enough to make a scale but not an accurate scale. Accused told witness that he had bought a new scale for Rs. 21. He also told that the man from whom he bought the scale was a hawker and knew him for a considerable time. Upon this he allowed accused to go asking him to call next morning. The following morning when the accused came he explained Superintendent Carter the case as thoroughly as he had done before the court. Before he placed the accused Sub-Inspector Samant had told witness that the accused had taken him away to the market and shown that a similar scale of Indian make could be had for Rs. 20 There was nothing to show that the two scales in question were of English make. When witness explained the case to the Superintendent the accused also told him that he had taken away Sub-Inspector Samant to the market and shown him that the scale could be had for Rs. 20. The Superintendent reported that it was worth hundreds and accused had taken it for Rs. 12. At this time Sub-Inspector Samant also told the Superintendent that he had seen such a scale for Rs. 20. After all this the Superintendent gave order to arrest the accused. As far as witness knew before making order for arrest the Superintendent did not ascertain the value of the scales except the valuation given by the complainant in his first information. After the accused gave his explanation he went out of the room. The accused was not informed of Superintendent's order of arrest till he had left police station. After that witness too left the office for a short time. He did not remember Sub-Inspector Samant telling him that he himself had seen accused's sister-in-law removed to the Parakh Hospital and that she was in a bad condition.

In reply to the Court witness said he did not convey his opinion to the Superintendent that the accused had not committed an offence. If before placing the papers before Superintendent, witness had thought that the accused had done this thing dishonestly he would have decidely arrested the accused. The fact would show that in this case the responsibility of the arrest of the accused and his not being released on bail till an order to release him came from this Court rested upon the Superintendent.

Raghunath S. Samant, Sub-Inspector of Police was then cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia. Witness said he saw accused on the 27th December at 5.30 p.m. At that time the thief and receiver Jamalkhan were already arrested. In presence of the witness and Mr. Dalton accused explained all facts. The accused told them that the scales were incomplete and that Mr. Dalton was satisfied with it. Accused had also told that he had bought a similar scale for Rs. 20. After hearing this, the accused was told to go home. Some time after he left the police station The accused again came to the witness and said he had been to the market and that he had seen scales similar to the subject maker before the Court for Rs. 20. Witness accompanied the accused and saw similar scales for Rs. 20.

Next morning the accused came to the police station himself. In his presence all the facts accused had given to the witness and Mr. Dalton were placed before the Superintendent. Witness told Superintendent that similar scales could be had for Rs. 20. In cases of stolen property they relied on what the complainant said in regard to value, and not on the market price. When the Superintendent was told the market value he replied he did not care for the market value, he went by the invoice value. When he let the accused go on the evening of the 27th December he was not quite sure that the accused was guilty of stolen property. If order was not given to him he would not have arrested the accused. The Superintendent did not make enquiries in regard to the value of the scales nor did he give either to Mr. Dalton or to him instructions to satisfy ourselves as to the value of the scales before arrest. ing the accused. Witness was quite sure that Amratlal, the partner of Mr. Noris came to the police station on the 27th. He had personally made enquiries and found that English scales were to be had for Rs. 60 to Rs. 70. Witness could not say whether the accused was before or after the Superintendent left. Accused was sent out in the custody of the witness to attend his patients. Witness did not remember if accused had offered bail of any amount. Dr. Parakh on examination of accused's sister-in-law said that the accused's attendance was required there. Witness said he could not do anything as he was acting under orders. Accused was brought back to the police station and kept there till the Superintendent came.

To the Court witness said the first information was signed by him and Mr. Dalton. This information was written at 6 p.m. on the 28th December. This was before half an hour before they received order to release the accused on bail. First information of theft by the complainant was made on the 19th of December.

MR. CARTER AS WITNESS.

Mr. James Carter was then called by the court as a witness who said he was a Superintendent of Police. The accused was placed by Mr. Dalton and S. I. Samant on the morning of the 28th December. He was placed before the witness as receiver of stolen property but he was not charged. All the facts were mentioned to him by Inspector Dalton. After hearing the facts he ordered the arrest of the accused and subsequently in the evening he ordered the accused to be released on bail under orders of the court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia witness said the reasons why he ordered the arrest of the accused were that the scales played a prominent part in the stolen property worth Rs. 600. He was told at the time that the two pairs of scales were valued at Rs. 190. He questioned the accused as to how he got them and he replied he had got for Rs. 12 from a hawker. Accused also said that he was a family doctor of the hawker and that he was receiving medical things from that hawker. Seeing that the hawker was a man of straw, he asked the accused as to why he was receiving things from him. Accused replied the hawker was giving things and he was receiving them. For these reasons the witness ordered the accused to be arrested and charged. He knew two persons in connection with this theft had purchased two cutters valued at Rs. 12 for Rs. 1/8 and six cutters valued Rs. 10 for Rs. 2, but they were not charged. He came to know of this after the 28th of December but he did not enquire from his subordinates as to why they were not charged. Mr. Dalton told witness that one scale was complete and the other was incomplete. The accused did not say that there was not even one complete scale.

At this stage the witness fainted and fell down and the Magistrate sent for his easy chair and got some cooling water which was profusely sprinkled on Mr. Carter and brought him to consciousness Tea, and cologne water were immediately requisitioned for and His Worship showed considerable solicidute and personal care to make Mr. Carter comfortable and regain his consciousness. When Mr. Carter came to himself, His Worship who was all the while standing by him said that if he had told him before that he was not well he would not have examined him.

The case was adjourned till the 19th instant.

RIOTS CASES.

SMASHED LIQUO SHOP

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Olivera, Special Magistrate Sub-Inspector Mahankal charged one Dhaku Babaji with rioting, housebreaking and mischief during the recent disturbances on the night of the 19th of November last. The accused broke open the shop of Mr. Bapooi Dorabai Daroowalla, the complainant situated in New Hanuman Lane, Fort

Prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Mohanlal Desai pleader.

Babu Bhawanirao, a Hindoo frame-maker, said he knew the accused. He resided at Kalbadevi. The accused was his neighbour. The accused was lying ill in his room prior to the riot. He was ill even at the time of his arrest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Finan, the witness said he used to go to work at 9-30 a.m. every day. He used to see the accused everyday before he left for work and after he returned from it. His brother, wife and mother-in-law lived with him. On the 18th of November at 10-30 p.m. the accused was lying ill in his room. He could not say what day of the week it was. The accused was suffering from fever and pain in the stomach. He took no medicine and was treated by no doctor. The accused's master had recommended him a doctor to give him the medicine but there was no one at home to fetch it. The accused had no money to pay for the medicine. The accused did not go for medicine. His brother, Daji and he (the witness) worked under one master. He made no enquiries about the accused's whereabouts after his arrest. His (accused's) master's name was Jamnadas Vallabhdas who must have known where the accused was.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

After the evidence had been recorded, Mr. Mohanlal Desai said he had in fact very little in this case to address because he came at a very late stage. If His Worship accepted the statement of the accused that he did make a complaint to the police of his illness, the accused should be given the benefit of the doubt or he acquitted.

Magistrate:—Mr. Mohanlal, the accused was actually seen breaking the lock of the shop and making his way into it.

Mr. Desai:—That is true, but I am sorry I could not examine the prosecution witness as I come at a later stage.

Continuing Mr. Desai said he had asked the accused's master to come to the Court, but so far he had not made his appreance here. If His Worship accepted the statement of the accused then he should be given the benefit of the doubt. There were almost eight or ten persons in the riot none of whom did not even point out the accused or made a complaint to the police about him

Magistrate:—Mr. Mohanlal, do you know how many persons who had been in the disturbed area could not give their names to the police as witnesses for the fear of coming to the court?

Mr. Desai:—True Your Wore ip. If I had seen my neighbour arrested, I could have certainly gone as a witness to the court

JUDGMENT.

After the counsel's address had been over, His Worship in the course of his judgment observed that the defence of the accused was very weak. He was proved to have taken part in the riot. He, therefore could not believe his defence. The prosecution witness said that he saw him breaking open the lock of the shop and making his way into it. All the charges against him had been proved to his satisfaction. He, therefore, convicted him and sentenced him to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment on each charge, viz., housebreaking, rioting and mischief. The sentences are to run concurrenty.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS AND RIOTING.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Frank Olivera, Special Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Naden charged (1) Bhika Ganoo; (2) Ramo Vithoo; (3) Kamlia Sakia; (4) Mankia Pandoo; (5) Samhoo Sayia and (6) Sajnia Ramji with rioting and criminal trespass on the 18th of November last during the recent disturbances under Section 147 and 447 I. P. C.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while all the accused were defended by Mr. Cursetji Mistry, pleader.

Mr. Guglas Gabriel, employed in the G. I. P. Railway said that the accused were throwing stones at the Barkley place. He arrested them and handed them over to the police.

All the accused said they were going for their meals by crossing the lines. They were working in the Khatu Makenji Mills. They pleaded not guilty to the charge. They did not throw stones at the Karkley place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mistry, Mr. Charles said that he saw the accused actually standing on the railway lines where they were arrested.

Janoo Baloo, Time-keeper the Khatau Makenji Mills said his mill was open on the 15th of November last. The authorities closed the mill early on account of the disturbances. All the accused were employed in the Khaton Mills. He did not know where the accused resided.

After the evidence had been recorded Mr. Mistry said that on the day in question all the accused worked in the mill and that clearly shaved that they did not wish to take part in the recent disturbances. They were, no doubt, on the railway lines. The accused had been in Police custody since the 15th of November last. If the accused had been in their houses during the disturbance he would not have urged His Worship for their acquittal. He hoped His Worship would not send them to gaol. As a matter of fact all the accused were going for their meals by crossing the railway lines.

His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced them to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A PADRI HOAXED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Prosecuting Inspector Guider charged William Roberts, an Indian Christian (60) with cheating and forgery.

Rev. E. M. Gray deposed that on the 1st of August last the accused called on him and asked him to bring his child and also pay funeral expenses. Witness promised to pay the amount and asked him to go to some undertaker. Accused came a little later with a letter purporting to have been written by Peter and Company, undertakers, asking for Rs. 15 in advance. Witness paid Rs. 15 and went in the evening for the funeral but not finding anybody there reported the matter to Mr. H. J. W. High, Secretary, European Relief Association and asked him to be on alert about the accused.

Mr. High deposed that he had paid the accused Rs. 8 in July last for house rent for which he had passed a receipt. This writing tallied with that of the letter alleged to have been written by Peter and Co. When accused again called on Monday last for relief, he sent for Rev. Gray who handed him over to the police

The accused pleaded guilty and said he was starving for want of work.

In view of his two previous convictions the accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment

MUNICIPAL ELECTION D. WARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to supplement the suggestion made by your correspondent Mr. Lele, who will, I hope, agree with me that he has unconsciously omitted the names other candidates worthy to be sent in. I mean Messrs Nariman and Rao Bahadur Pai. The first is a Parsee nationalist of known political views, and for that reason, might not perhaps be adequately supported by his community. He has to compete with gentlemen of his own community who, though not politically progressive, are socially and financially more influential. He, therefore, deserves to be supported by the general body of voters even more than wholeheartedly and I trust that he will get in. Rao Bahadur Pai is another worthy candidate, known for his social activities and has the advantage of having experience of inside Municipal work, having served that semi-public body for a number of years, and who has retired to serve the public as full timer. His political views are not known though he is supposed to be clear-headed and clear-sighted, but he still continues to stagger the public with his title of Rao Bahadur and as one who will like to see him in may I suggest that he should now fall in line with public opinion and give up his bauble. That will endear him to the public and the voters and get a useful gentleman in. I hope and trust he will not mind giving up what has but little value in public eye and which may have the effect of during away votes from him for that reason. It is not still late for him to accept my suggestion, while I hope he will not misunderstand, but accept the same in the spirit it is meant.

Yours etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

WITHDRAWAL OF REPRESSIVE PROCLAMATIONS

AMENDMENT TO MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN'S RESOLUTION

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, Jan. 10.

Mr. J. Choudhari, M.L.A. has given notice of an amendment to Munshi Iswar Saran's resolution on repressive policy of Government. The amendment is to the effect that proclamations issued under Criminal Law Amendment Part two and the Seditious Meeting Act be withdrawn and that all persons arrested or convicted thereunder be released.

ALI BROTHERS' TRIAL.

FULL TEXT OF QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, Jan. 11.

The following is the full text of questions and answers, about the Karachi Trial at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Assembly:—

Mr. W. M. Hussanally of Karachi asked:—(a) Will Government please state what were the charges brought against the Ali Brothers and other accused in the recent trials at Karachi?

(b) What were the charges proved against them and which disproved?

(c) Is it a fact that the principal charges against them fell through?

(d) Is it a fact that the Advocate-General, Bombay, gave his opinion against the prosecution

(e) Is it a fact that the Law Member of the Government of India was called into the Council at Bombay in connection with this case?

(f) Is it a fact that the prosecution of the accused was sanctioned under the advice of the Law Member?

(h) What fees were paid to Mr. Alston of Allahabad, to Mr. Elphinston Public Prosecutor for Sind, beyond his regular pay, to Mr. Parsram Tolaram, Assistant Public Prosecutor?

(i) Is it a fact that any of the prisoners in jail is ill, if so which?

Sir William Vincent replied:—

(A, B, and C.) They were prosecuted under Section 120 B, 131 and 505 of the Indian Penal Code. Bharati Krishna Tirathji was acquitted on all charges and the remaining accused were acquitted on the charges under section 120 B and 131 and convicted under section 505 of the Indian Penal Code. The prosecution of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shankat Ali under sections 124 A and 153 A I.P.C., respectively was authorised but was subsequently withdrawn, in view of the conviction of the Brothers under section 505.

(d) The Advocate-General of Bombay was consulted on the legal points in the case and he was of the opinion that the prosecution could be successfully instituted. It would be contrary to all constitutional practice to make any statement regarding the opinions of individual members of an Executive Council.

(e) No. The Law Member of the Government of India made consultation, subsequent to the issue of orders sanctioning the prosecution, with the legal advisers of the Bombay Government only, with regard to the legal points in the case.

(f) No.

(g) The Government have no information.

(h) Rs. 16,000 were paid to Mr. Rose Alston. The Government have no information regarding the fees paid to the other counsel.

(i) The Government have received no information to this effect.

PICKETING IN POONA.

LEADERS FINED

(Associated Press.)
POONA, Jan. 11.

To-day a fresh batch of eight gentlemen, including two volunteers from Thana picketed liquor shops and were as usual released after taking down their names.

Messrs. Goknale, Editor, "Mahratta," Bhave Phadanis, Deodhar Phudke and others who picketed yesterday were placed before the City Magistrate and all Rs. 15 each. All refused to pay fine and distress warrants were issued. Messrs. Ginde, A.G. Deo. and Bapat, who had broken the order more than three times were fined Rs. 50. The number of Civil Resisters has gone to 975.

A meeting of the citizens yesterday passed resolution congratulating Lajpat and others.

ABOVE THE LAW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the speakers the other day at the All-India Catholic Conference in Bombay emphasising the "destraority" of representing to Government the legal disabilities of Catholics, remarked that the British code was not on all fours with the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church. By Canon Law, if a priest refuses to celebrate marriages for no reason whatsoever and an appeal to his Bishop falls on deaf ears, the next appeal lies to the Pope who is not yet known, at least on this side of India, to have ever heard laymen's appeals or petitions. If, therefore, the Legislature were to follow the Canon Law, it is evident that lay-folk would even more be at the mercy of the priesthood. I think in British India the clergy enjoy privileges and advantages which they enjoy nowhere else, and that the British Legislation should protect the laity when they are harassed, oppressed and are arbitrarily and capriciously dealt with by the clergy who in the name of Canon Law, do things quite contrary to the ordinary canons of equity, jurisprudence or justice.

A BANDRITE.

Bandra, Dec. 9.

Vigorous enrolment of national volunteers is going on at Raipur. On the 9th instant at a meeting the audience were exhorted to join Volunteer corps.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, January 12, 1922.

AN ABLE ADVOCATE.

It was an able and masterly analysis of the political situation in India to-day which Desbandhu C. R. Das had prepared as his presidential address to the Ahmedabad Congress and which we published in our columns yesterday. At a public banquet in Calcutta recently His Excellency the Governor of Bengal was kind enough to pay a tribute to the talents of the great Bengalee lawyer who had been elected President of the 1921 Congress. The address which we published yesterday comes as an eloquent confirmation (if such were needed) of Lord Ronaldshay's tribute. Deshbandu C. R. Das is a great lawyer. He was the leader of the Calcutta Bar when he gave up his practice in obedience to the Congress mandate. His income was popularly reputed to be fabulous; his ability was indisputable. He won his cases not by the fervid oratory of an Eardley Norton but by sheer forensic skill. He has now undertaken the greatest case of his career, for he holds a brief for India before the judgment of the world. That he has argued an incontestably strong case with all the skill of a consummade advocate was only to be expected. His presidential address to the Congress is no mere moving appeal to emotion. It is a logical, restrained and irresistible presentation of India's case—of her claim to freedom with honour. He has exposed once again the hollow pretence which is the Reforms, and he has reiterated India's firm refusal to admit the right of the British Parliament to give or withold her freedom.

As though stage-managed by Fate, Delhi is now providing us with a very convincing illustration of the truth of Deshbandu Das' indictment of the Reforms. Can even the most enthusiastic Moderate declare that Mr. Hassanally's questions about the Karachi Trial have advanced the cause of justice in the slightest degree? How plain becomes India's helplessness under the Reforms when we find Mr. Hassanally silenced by a string of mere dogmatic assertions emanating from Sir William Vincent! And even more apparent becomes the sham when we consider Sir William Vincent's reply to Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed's suggestion that the Karachi sentences were not reconciliable with the assurances of religious toleration given India by Queen Victoria and repeated by King Edward and King George. Sir William Vincent's reply apparently ignored the point entirely. The Karachi prisoners, he said, "had merely been punished for sedition and breaches of the law." And Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed had to be content with this Delphic retort. But surely the point of the question was:—Is the interpretation of the law in accordance with the Royal assurances? But this is a disgression.

To return, in conclusion, to Deshbandu's address—he has taken the arguments of advocates for the opposition and singly demonstrated the falsity of each. And the conclusion then drawn is irresistibly logical—and the conclusion is that it is impossible for the Indian people to find the fulfilment of their nationality, their individuality, and their personality so long as British domination continues and that, therefore, they are willing to co-operate with England only on the condition that the latter recognises the inherent right of India to freedom. The Reforms Act is dissected and its pretentiousness exposed. The case for the Moderates, the case for the bureaucracy, the case for the reactionaries are each dealt with in turn and shown to be untenable. If the address does not tell us anything new, it is because our simple case for freedom has already been explained to us from a thousand platforms by the united voice of India. But Deshbandu Das' words emphasise that reason as well as sentiment have urged India to non-violent non-co-operation.

CURRENCY DEFLATION.

The problem created by the frequent and violent oscillations in European exchanges is, as was to be expected, arousing very considerable attention both among practical businessmen and academic inquirers. The recovery of the pound sterling in the last few weeks in terms of the American dollar, simultaneously with the increase in British unemployment, has led many a businessman, and not a few professors, to connect the rapid deflation of currency, following upon a hasty decision to restore the gold standard and the old parities of international exchanges, with the unfavourable industrial and commercial outlook in Britain. They seek to drive home the lesson by the converse case of Germany where the abnormally low exchange value of the mark has coincided with a hectic spurt of great industrial activity, big dividends and full employment fo the people, even though it also spells an almost bankrupt exchequer for the State. The arguments establishing the evils of inflation are simple in the extreme. On the one hand is a great mass of paper money which, there is no reason able hope, the issuing countries will ever be able to convert into gold at anything like its pre-war gold value. On the other, high prices, resulting directly from watered currencies, impart a semblance of profitability to industry, inducing capital investment and ensuring proper employment. Attempts at a rapid reduction of the volume of currency, even by those countries that can afford the luxury of good faith and gold standard, must undoubtedly affect injuriously the course of prices, and be, in a measure, responsible for unemployment consequent upon the curtailment of industrial investment of capital. But admitting the justice and accuracy of this reasoning, we are yet unable to endorse the conclusion that deflation must never be taken in hand, and that, if necessary, countries like Germany and Russia would be well advised to revalue their currencies in terms of gold at the new ratio rather than undertake a programme of rapid deflation.

The "Statist," in its latest issue, assuming "the impossibility of restorin everywhere the pre-war parities exchange", advocates "the reanchoring with gold of the existing inflated currencies at their reduced gold value." The journal supports this suggestion by quoting the authoritative view of Prof Cassel as given in his recently published work on "The World Currency Problems". But the quotations adduced from the learned writer's work,—the work itself is not yet available in India—do not seem all to oppose deflation as such. The Professor argues:

"It is often thought that seriously depreciated monetary standards must be abandoned as altogether unfit for their function. This is not the case. If only the value of the unit has been stabilised and the prices of all commodities and services have had time to adapt themselves to this new unit the new money will serve just as well as the old did."

But it is precisely these conditions which the pro-deflationist maintains are not fulfilled in countries obliged to water their currencies recklessly. If the Professor believes in the need for stability in the unit for valuation, the only reliable guarantee for that stability is provided by a return to the gold standard and old parities. The attempt to restore the pre-war exchange level of the Anglo-American exchange must not be regarded as a mere endeavour to assert what is axiomatic: that 123.21 grains of sterling gold will exchange for 4.86 dollars worth of gold in America. It implies that no authority in Britain would so tamper with currency in any of its forms as to render it exchange able at anything less than the above ratio. Outside Britain the factors which compelled a free watering of the currency are still painfully prominent. It is no use Professors and businessmen laying down that they shall stop inflation, or reduce expenditure; for unless the entire question of international indebtedness is radically treated in immediate future no such commands will be listened to. To these countries, therefore, the mere process of revaluation would bring little relief, so long as their Governments are free to water currency in mere self-defence. Re-valuation, in other words, would not bring stability and without stability even Prof. Cassel would not demand revaluation.

The grounds alleged above do not, however, exhaust the case against deflation. Besides the injurious effects of falling prices on trade and industry, the "Statist" urges that "increasing the value of the currencies back to their former gold equivalent would enhance the commodity value of all national debts, the bulk of which were contracted in depreciated currency and in consequence the real cost to the tax-payer in meeting the interest and charges as well as repaying the principal would be increased manifold." This reasoning indicates a confusion of thought and is rather surprising in such an authority as the "Statist" is deservedly considered to be on all financial questions. In so far as it relates to the payment of interest and incidental charges the balance of advantage is rather in favour of the tax-payer, who, if the process of inflation continues and depreciation of the monetary standard goes on, would be paying less real values by way of interest than he had contracted to do. The argument is valid only in so far as it relates to the ultimate redemption of national debts. According to a calculation of Prof. Fisher such a course would mean multiplying the burden of debt in France by 2½ times, in Italy 4 times, in Germany 17 times in Australia over a hundred times and in Russia over a thousand times. No one, however, believes that the countries concerned can or will repay their enormous debts even at the present values. Sooner or later we must come to programme of debt cancellation, national as well as international, whether camouflaged as capital levy or unabashed as frank repudiation. Without this measure there is no hope of economic recovery. We concede the pill will have to be made palatable; and the dose must be measured according to the capacity or psychology of the patient. But there is no doubt that it must be swallowed. The argument of the deflationist is not, as it is represented by the anti-deflationist, a desire to secure justice to the creditor or debtor interest in a community. We must agree with Prof. Irving that in practice the problem of correcting the injustice caused by inflation is immensely complicated by the fact that new contracts are constantly being made at the new price-levels. The main argument for a policy of deflation is the recognition of the fact that with all its short-comings the gold standard is the only reliable guarantee of relative stability in price-levels, and that deflation gradually carried out would bring about that stability with much less disturbance than any other measure of revaluation

Notes of the Day.

"India Unfreed."

The following lines from Sir William Watson's latest work, "Ireland Unfreed," may with equal truth be applied to India:—

To all who heed, to all the freed,
To all the unfreed, 'tis known
There'll be no rest for Ireland's breast
Till Ireland has her Own.
Age after age will nurse the rage
That breeds not rage alone,
Bringing no rest to Ireland's breast
Till Ireland has her Own!
And tell me where may Englishmen
Win back the peace that's flown?
There'll be no rest for England's breast
Till Ireland has her Own.
Each day, each hour, unhappier Power
On an unsurer throne!
No rest, no rest for England's breast
Till Ireland has her Own.

The Awakening Asia.

In his very interesting interview with "Chronicle" representative which we publish elsewhere M. Paul Richard has suggested that India's present unrest is a part of a continental movement—the spiritual revolt of Asia against materialism. While we recognise clearly that there is a general awakening in Asia, we hesitate to describe it as a single movement or as one which will come to a new order through chaos. For the awakening of Asia has more than one prophet. The awakening of China and Japan is, we believe, in its essentials a very different thing to the awakening of Afghanistan. The ideals inspiring to progress are in each case admirable but are no more identical than that they both partake of the essence of Truth. M. Paul Richard has himself declared that all religious are paths to the summit whereon there are no paths. Similarly we regard the progress of Asia to a world-leadership in thought and morality and civilization as following different paths. On the summit we fancy there is room for several manifestations of the Truth to exist side-by-side. A Chinese idealist owes nothing of inspiration to the Young Turks as does the Amir of Afghanistan. Of the Islamic awakening of Asia there is perhaps greater evidence than of China's. While a Rabindranath Tagore looks forward to the rebirth of an Indian culture influenced by material Truths from the West, an Arbindo Ghose may conceive of an Indian culture which is purely spiritual and Vedic—an ideal civilization that holds the world to be Illusion. On the other hand the Muslim dreams of a new order growing and expanding from those divine impulses which gave the world its most beautiful architecture, the Truths of the Holy Coran, the colourful poetry and the frank fraternity which is Islam. There can in the last dream be no suggestion of this civilization maturing from chaos. The fact, however, that Asia is straining to the summit by several paths and that the scene each climber expects to find on the summit differs, does not for a moment weaken the case for a League of Asia. Indeed it strengthens it. For we may be sure that the ideal scene on the summit will be to each climber precisely that which he hopes for and since all are striving for self-expression it were wisest that they agree to be utterly tolerant towards each other's ambitions and to allow each other to express himself in the manner each desires. Islam, for instance, does not shudder at the prospect of existing in a world in which a Communistic civilization exists, so long as Islam is free to develop unmolested on her own lines. And this despite the fact that Bolshevism is, in many respects, the very antithesis of Islam.

Franco-Turkish Agreement.

We have had occasion in these columns to comment upon the thorough understanding between the Angora Government and France and upon the possibility of securing peace and contentment in Asia Minor and consequently in the European part of Turkey, if France and the Government of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, which is the *only stable* Government in Asia Minor, are allowed to work out the ends they have in view. The Imperialist Press of Great Britain looks at this turn of events, however, with great dissatisfaction. In the latest issue of the "Echos de l'Islam", the fortnightly organ of the Bureau started by friends of Islam in Paris to supply authentic information about the Turkish and the Khilafat questions, the position of France in Turkey is reviewed in a most brilliant and thoroughly impartial manner by writers, who as French publicists, are not known to be advanced Turko-phils. Mons. Georges Moresthe in a brilliant article on "The Role of France in the Orient" analyses lucidly and without any *arriere-penses* why it was that the Franco-Turkish pact was received all over France with such a degree of warmth. He points out that in the recent war it was never the desire of France to augment her boundaries. In the matter of Alsace-Lorraine she only wanted back what she had lost. It came to her as a surprise, therefore, that while at Versailles her allies were scrupulous about respecting the integrity of purely Germanic territory, they were not, when they came to deal with Turkey, anxious to show equal scruples about spoliation of the Turkish homelands. Turkey was deprived of her Arabic Provinces. Then it was proposed to put under foreign yoke provinces purely and absolutely Turkish. Mons. Moresthe asks whether it should cause surprise to the Allies to find that the Turks do not like the arrangement.

The Role of France.

France, he says, has always been the friend of Turkey. She understands very well that Thrace which is entirely Muslim in population and sentiment, which contains the sacred city of Adrianople, for a century the capital of the Sultans, ought to belong to Turkey if Constantinople is to be left to her. Smyrna must remain Turkish also, because it is the one natural harbour for Anatolia. France, according to him, now understands, her eyes being opened quite clearly after the return of Constantine to Athens, that the British Foreign Office when it supported the idea of depriving Turkey of Thrace and Smyrna and of not dealing justly with the question of the holy places, could have no other object in view but to keep in the hands of Great Britain "all the keys to the doors of Asia and to keep under its political domination all the heads of Islam." France coud never tolerate this. If, to-day, says this French writer, the English General gives the impression of being the master owing to the presence of British battalions in Turkey and the presence of British cruisers, anchored in front of Yildiz Kiosk, the Turks know very well that although the British are the war lords their real friends are the French. They understand further that "the friendship of France signifies no duplicity and that it would never transform itself into imperialistic ambition." If public opinion in France continues to take this view of Turkish affairs, we have every reason to doubt the success of Lord Curzon's *demarches* at the Near East Conference.

The Punjab.

The argument advanced by the Government spokesmen in the Punjab Legislative Council improve on recent apologies for repression only in one particular. They are less camouflaged as to the absurdity of the facts cited. Mr. Joseph's ridiculous statement falls into two parts—one apparently, sheer fiction, and the other less wildly imaginative. "For the last six months they had definite assertions that the Sikhs would take back their Raj and the Mahomedans would establish their own Raj in the Punjab" said Mr. Joseph. In so far as the establishment of *Swaraj* means a Government of the real people by the real people, Mr. Joseph's statement may be defended by a not very scrupulous rhetorician. Swaraj will be a Sikh Raj as it will be a Muslim Raj and a Hindu Raj and a Mahratta Raj and a Bengalee Raj. Surely the very fact that both Sikhs and Muslims were to establish their Raj in the Punjab should have indicated that if such assertions were made they could only mean that an *Indian* Government of India could assume power. But Mr. Joseph wished his audience to believe that the assertion meant quite another thing—a return to the old order of conflicting sections of the Indian people. The second portion of Mr. Joseph's bit of scare-mongering accuses volunteers of the heinous crimes of picketting liquor shops, urging cloth dealers (with success apparently) to boycott foreign cloth and canvassing a *hartal* on the occasion of the Prince's visit. None of these activities would be doomed lawless in any other country of the world. Sir John Maynard's effort was a trifle more platitudinous—if typical of the Punjab Administration. Sir John directs that the Congress and Khilafat organizations must stop all their activities. If Sir John had been speaking in reply to a protest for the Congress and Khilafat organisations his dictatorial words would have been less futile and amusing. Sir John has yet to realise that the Congress and Khilafat organizations have not in the slightest degree been intimidated by repression. As Deshbandhu Das has declared it is the bureaucracy which has broken the law and not the non-co-operators, and the bureaucracy which has transgressed the law which secures to the subject freedom of speech and action so long as the speech and the action do not offend against the ordinary criminal law of the land.

Municipal Election.

Mr. Tairsee has done well to bring pointedly to the notice of the voters of Girgaum ward the strong claims of Mr. K. F. Nariman to be elected member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Mr. Nariman's public spirit, independence and democratic views are too well known to the citizens of Bombay to need emphasis at our hands. Mr. Nariman's talents, integrity and enthusiasm for the popular cause, will make him an acquisition to the Corporation, if he be chosen as a representative of Girgaum Ward. The electors should see that he is returned to the Corporation.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems we live in an age of short memories. The patriots who work and suffer for their country are forgotten when their life's work is over. But when there lives among us one who devotes about half a century for a noble cause, for a nobler service—the service of his country, who sticks to his convictions even in a hopeless minority, who places the dictates of his conscience above popularity, and the cause of his country above material advantages, when all these attributes are combined in a person, we cannot afford to forget him when he is dead and gone. We cherish the memory of such a man and ring the life-work of such a man into the ears of his countrymen and inspire them to take him as their model.

What are the principal ways in which the life-work of such a man can ever remain green? Firstly the biography of such a man should be written by an able pen so that those who know that language can read and think for themselves, and secondly a statue of such a man should be put in a prominent place so that even the illiterate passers-by would like to know something about that man.

Six years have now passed since our late lamented Sir P. M. Mehta breathed his last. Mr. H. P. Mody has published his Political Biography which is so well written that it should find a place in every library. This book speaks of Sir Pherozeshah as he deserves to be spoken of. But it is a sad thing that though a decent sum is subscribed, no statue of this *Uncrowned King* is as yet erected in Bombay. On account of his brilliant services to the Corporation that body should not leave a single stone unturned for the speedy erection of the statue of this distinguished personage. The best spot that can be adorned by that statue is no other than the one suggested by Lady Wellingdon—the enclosed space in front of the Municipal Office, so that even a person arriving in Bombay from some up-country, may have a look at it.

At this time when our country is passing through a critical period how much we miss the advice of this statesman! He is missed here, he is missed there, he is missed every where. The Parsee community has lost in him its principal pillar so much so that ten other pillars cannot take its place. For many a long day we would give out the pathetic cry as we miss him day after day—

"But oh! for the touch of a banished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!"

SHAPOORJEE. D. ASHBURNER.

RUMOURED ALLIED TERMS TO TURKEY.

KHILAFAT LEADERS' WARNING AND DEMANDS.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

BE UNITED AND FIRM.

FOLLOW MAHATMA GANDHI.

The Muslims of India and of all the Islamic world have now reached a very critical period in their struggle for the freedom of Islam. Forced thereto by the valour of the Turkish Army, British statesmen have now resolved upon an attempt to conciliate the Turkish people, hoping thereby also to redeem the position of Great Britain in the eyes of all the Islamic peoples. We have been assured by official statements both in India and in England, that England's statesmen have decided to make peace with Turkey whose terms will be satisfactory to the Turks. A conference is to be held almost immediately between British and French diplomats to which the Kemalists will be invited to send representatives to negotiate a peace treaty on the lines of the Franco-Kemalist agreement. We have received unofficial, but reliable information as to the likely terms which the Allies will seek to force upon Turkey. These are as follows and we publish them with reserve as a shrewd anticipation:—Smyrna to be restored to Turkey. The frontiers of the Constantinople area to be extended and fixed on the Enos-Media Line. Thrace to be converted into an independent kingdom under a British Mandate. Financial and Judicial control by the Allies over Turkey to cease except that the Ottoman Debts Commission remains along with the Capitulations. The frontiers of the kingdom of Iraq to be adjusted more favourably to Turkey. Turkey to be allowed a standing army gendarmerie of 100,000 men to defend herself against the Bolsheviks.

It is now the duty of India's Muslims to make their voices heard and to warn the Powers that only the complete acceptance of the Khilafat demands by the nations of Europe will satisfy the Islamic people of Europe, Asia and Africa. Let not English, French, Italian or Greek statesmen imagine that they can deceive the world of Islam again as they have deceived us so often before. If they desire a peace of friendship with the world of Islam they must express their desire by genuine actions and not by mere high-sounding professions. For we fear that the spirit of exploitation—of land-hunger—which in the last fifty years has moved Europe to despoil the Turkish Empire by open or secret means—by unjust wars of aggression or covert intrigues and secret agreements—is not yet dead. We fear that England's change of heart is bred only of expediency. We fear that under cover of a sudden friendship for Turkey, England will seek to retain her hold over the Holy Places of the Faith hoping that a display of generosity towards the Turks in the matter of the homelands of the Turkish nation will induce them and all the Islamic peoples to acquiesce in this. If such indeed is England's hope, let her speedily be undeceived. The world of Islam has grown wise in adversity. We are no longer easily duped by specious pretences. Turkey and the Khalifa of Islam have too often been betrayed by European Powers for us to trust in their good faith to-day. Only by genuine actions can Europe again win the friendship of the Islamic world. The settlement with Turkey must include the release of the Jazirut-ul-Arab from all suggestion of control by a non-Muslim Power and the Khalifa's authority over the administration of the Holy Places must be recognised. It must include the complete independence of the Khalifa in his own Capital. It must include the granting to the Muslims of Syria, of Palestine of Iraq and of Egypt the common right of determination. No other settlement will bring peace. These are the only terms on which Islam can with self-respect admit the Powers to friendship. If these terms are refused to-day they will be offered to-morrow, since Truth must prevail, and the Federation of the Islamic peoples of the world grows stronger every day. Let the recent speech of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan warn the Powers of Europe that in sympathy Islam is one and undivided, as it is in the Faith. Muslims demand only freedom for Islam—freedom to develop the civilization and the culture we know to be true and beautiful. This freedom is our God-given right and we can be content with nothing less. Islamic civilization cannot develop and thrive if it is in bondage, even if the bonds are called Mandates.

To the Muslims of India then we workers in the Khilafat cause, appeal that they show an unshaken front. Our Hindu brothers are with us in our struggle. Their numbers give us confidence in our strength and they are our brothers in all truth; for the Holy Koran teaches that the Friends of the Faith are our brothers. In all mankind it is only enemies of the Faith who are not brothers to true Muslims. Our Hindu brothers are doubly so, for they love our country as we do—the country is theirs as well as ours to love. And they suffer with us, and for us, in the common cause Indians have made to win freedom by non-violent non-co-operation. Together we will win *Swaraj*—a *Swaraj* that will enable us to secure justice for Islam. Our enemies seek daily to divide us, but let us not fear their intrigues. We have given final proof of our brotherhood in that the Muslims have loyally accepted the dictatorship of that great saint and thinker, Mahatma Gandhi, in our struggle for freedom. Henceforth Hindu-Muslim unity will prevail. We Muslims are called the Army of the Faithful the world over. At this crisis in the history of Islam let us merit the description. Let us remain the Faithful in thought, word and deed—faithful to our cause, to our country and to the leader we have chosen—Mahatma Gandhi. Though the Powers of Europe may seek to deceive us again in the matter of the Khilafat claims, let us have no doubt but that Truth will prevail. Making our voice heard and our demands known let us work loyally for freedom and *Swaraj* through non-violent non-co-operation. Let us, above all, remain the Army of the Faithful. India's Muslims have achieved and suffered a great deal for the Faith. Perhaps they believe their suffering has been in vain. But the truth is that through suffering they have grown stronger far than formerly. And much more remains to be done—much more must be suffered—before we win complete victory—complete freedom for Islam and India. The immediate work before us is that we must:—

(1) Collect fifty lakhs for the Angora Fund.

(2) Be prepared to fill the gaols of British India when our Dictator Mahatma Gandhi bids us.

(3) Preserve non-violence at all costs because our success depends on this.

(4) Preserve inviolate the sacred spirit of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

(5) And last but not least follow Mahatma Gandhi unflinchingly.

(Sd.) H. M. J. M. CHOTANI,
AJMAL KHAN,
M. A. ANSARI
SYED MAHMUD,
H. A. S. KHATRI.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

MEETS ON 15TH INSTANT AT MAHATMAJEE'S BOMBAY RESIDENCE

(Associated Press.)

BMOBAY, Jan. 11.

The Congress General Secretary announces:—

"It has been finally decided that the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee would meet on Sunday the 15th instant at 8 a.m. at Mahatmajee's residence in Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay."

A FAMOUS POLAR EXPLORER DEAD

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m, Jan. 11.

Reval.—Mattiesen, the famous Polar explorer has died of typhus at Irkutsk.

OBITUARY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m, Jan. 11.

The death of Sir William Matthews is announced.

APPREHENDED HARTAL IN MADRAS.

GOVT'S ASSURANCE TO SHOP KEEPERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

A Press Communique says:—There have been indications that intimidation and even violence may be resorted to for the purpose of bringing about closure of shops and bazaars on the 13th instant, the day on which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrives in Madras. Government desire to make it known that they will afford adequate protection to all who wish to keep their shops open and have made arrangements to that end.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

VICEROY'S GUEST.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

It is understood that Lord Northcliffe who left Madras last night has gone to Delhi to spend a few days with the Viceroy from where he proceeds to Bombay to visit Sir George Lloyd.

REPARATION PAYMENTS.

SCHEME OF PARTITION AMONG ALLIES.

FRANCE TAKING LION'S SHARE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Jan. 11.

Cannes.—It is learned from a well-informed French source that the following is the scheme of partition of reparation payments. Germany will pay 1,750 million gold marks in kind, of which Britain will take hundred millions, Italy 240 millions, Belgium 125 millions, Japan seven millions, France, 1,250 millions and the remaining Allies twenty-eight millions. Of the one milliard gold marks paid last July, Belgium will take 519 milions, Britain 450 millions and Italy 31 milions. Of the cash payable by Germany in 1922, Britain is to be credited with 189 millions and the rest goes to Belgium, but of Britain's share, 139 millions will be lent to France and will be repaid from future German payments.

GRIFFITH CABINET.

DE VALERA AND HIS SUPPORTERS WITHDRAW FROM CHAMBER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Jan. 11.

In the Dail, on a motion moved by Mr. Collins, Mr. Griffith was elected President; and on a motion by Mr. Griffith, a Cabinet was appointed which includes the following:—

Minister of Finance: Mr. Michael Collins.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Mr. Gavan Duffy.

Home Minister: Mr. Duggan.

Local Government: Mr. Cosgrave.

Economic Affairs: Mr. O. Higgins.

Minister of Defence: Mr. Mulachy.

A sensational scene occurred in connexion with the motion for the election of Mr. Griffith to be President, which was opposed by some deputies, including Mr. Etchingham. While Mr. Etchingham was speaking Mr. Walsh moved a question, but Mr. De Valera's partisans protested.

Mr. De Valera said that he could not remain in the Chamber, while the motion was put forward, whereupon he and his supporters, totalling sixty-five, left the Chamber. After their departure, the motion was carried unanimously.

DAIL ADJOURNED TO 14TH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11-15 p.m, Jan. 11.

Dail Eireann has adjourned to 14th

CONSPIRING WITH ENVER PASHA

24 SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 11.

Athens.—A message from Angora states that the Kemalists have sentenced to death twentyfive officers charged with conspiring with Enver Pasha against the Nationalist Government.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

REPORTS OF RECOMMENDATIONS ON INDIAN ARMY PREMATURE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Jan. 11.

The Reports of recommendations of the subcommittee on Imperial Defence on Indian Army are at any rate premature, as the committee's work is still in transitional stage.

B. N. RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

RENEWED UNDER TERMS OFFERED BY THE COMPANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Jan. 11.

It is learned that 325,000 sterling debentures of Bengal-Nagpur Railway, falling due on February second are all renewed under terms offered by the Company. Holders are offered the alternative of renewing at five and half per cent on the basis of 99½ per cent for further two years or at 98½ for four years.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN DELEGATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 11.

Paris,—The German delegation to Canne Conference has arrived here.

The King granted on the 10th an audience to Major F. H. Humphreys who kissed hands on his appointment as Minister at Kabul.

PUNJAB SHOOTING INCIDENT

UNOFFICIAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

PT. RAMBHUJ DUTT INSULTED BY CONSTABLE.

(Associated Press.)

TIJARA, Jan. 10.

The Enquiry Committee consisting of Mr. Rambhuj Dutt Choudhari (presiding), Lala Shamlal Ram, Mr. Ferozedin and Pundit Karamchand Shukal commenced work on the 9th instant, regarding the Ferozepur Jharka shooting incident. The Committee found 70 per cent. houses deserted. Doors were opened and occupied by old women, 49 shops out of 332 are open. People are terrified. Well-to-do people are afraid of returning. Criminal cases against 46 Khilafat Congress workers are proceeding. The President, Enquiry Committee, was insulted by a constable while inspecting thana surroundings. The Committee was obliged to vacate the house first occupied.

PREPARING FOR BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

DUKE OF YORK'S HOPE FOR UNEMPLOYED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Jan. 11.

The Duke of York to-day cut the first turf at the entrance of the National sports ground at Wembley, thus inaugurating the work of preparing for the British Empire Exhibition. In the course of his address the Duke expressed pleasure that work would be found through this undertaking for a part of the vast army of the London unemployed and that the guarantee fund exceeded the minimum of a million sterling. He wished this important imperial enterprise every success.

PORTUGUESE NAVIGATION DECREE.

"AIMED AT BRITISH SHIPPING."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 11.

Lisbon.—Despite protests, the Government has decided to enforce a navigation decree, which discriminates between foreign and Portuguese shipping. The step is regarded as being aimed at British shipping in particular.

S. AFRICAN STRIKE.

INDUSTRIAL FEDERATION'S RESOLUTION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 11.

Johannesburg.—The Industrial Federation has endorsed the resolution in favour of an immediate strike, after rejecting the suggestion on the part of the Chamber of Mines for one month's postponement of the strike in order to facilitate negotiations.

General Smuts has issued a warning to the Labour executive in which he says that if the mines were closed, the public would regard the act as an outrage.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

POSSIBILITY OF A LENGTHY STRUGGLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan 10.
Recd. 3-15 p.m. Jan. 11.

Newspapers to-day lay stress on the seriousness of labour troubles in South Africa. The strike in the Rand, which began last night in accordance with the result of the miners' ballot, shewing ten to one majority in favour of stoppage, despite General Smuts' eleventh-hour appeal to the miners to open negotiations, is declared by the strikers to be a struggle by white labour to avert their being annihilated.

The Chamber of Mines, on the other hand, asserts that failing wage reductions and the re-arrangement of working conditions so as to permit employment of more semi-skilled and "coloured" labour, twenty-four out of thirty-nine producing mines must be closed down.

The Mens' Federation strike notices permit the maintenance of only essential services under direct control of the strike committee; enjoin strikers to maintain order; and ask members of other unions to be ready to take sympathetic action, if required.

Difficulties in gold mines are accentuated by the strike of coal-miners owing to a reduction of wages of white workers by five shillings per shift, from January 1st, owing to the reduced local demand for coal, due to trade depression and the revival of Welsh coal competition.

A further factor in the situation is that much white labour has been made idle by the temporary cessation of diamond mining by Debeers Company, Kimberley, as a result of depression.

The Union funds are low, but it is feared that this will not prevent a lengthy struggle.

ALL SIKH PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S SENTENCE.

REDUCED TO SIX MONTHS SIMPLE.

VALIDITY OF CONVICTIONS TO BE EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day a resolution moved by Raja Narendra Nath recommending Government to move the High Court of Lahore to call, under section 439 Criminal Procedure Code, for records of each and every case connected with the recent political unrest in the Punjab in which a non-co-oprator has been convicted., so that the validity in law and fact of such convictions may be examined, was passed.

Sir John Maynard announced amidst cheers that Government have decided to remit altogether the sentences of rigorous imprisonment passed against Lala Lajpat Rai and others and to take steps to examine the legality of sentences under Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act.

Another resolution stood in the name of Sardar Kartar Singh in the agenda paper recommending Government that Sikh leaders and other members of Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee arrested and convicted for holding meetings or making speeches in connection with the keys of Darbar Sahib, Amritsar, be released. But the Hon. Member moved his resolution. Sir John Maynard announced in the Council that Government have decided to release all Sikh prisoners convicted and sentenced under Seditious Meetings Act. The announcement was received with applause. The Council adjourned till Friday.

TIDE OF REPRESSION.

BABU S. S. CHUCKERBUTTY CHARGED.

UNDER CR. LAW AMENDMENT ACT

CASE POSTPONED TO 17TH

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Mr. Shyam Sunder Chukerbutty, Editor of the "Servant," who had been sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment for refusing to give evidence, was placed on trial to-day before the Chief Magistrate on a charge under Criminal Law Amendment Act. The case was adjourned to 17th instant.

150 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

LADY VOLUNTEERS AS PICKETS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

During the last three days 150 Congress volunteers were arrested. Lady volunteers are doing picketing work. Some of them were taken to thana and afterwards discharged. Nineteen volunteers were convicted to-day.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

PERMISSION GRANTED TO GODHRA

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

The Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting resolved to authorise the Panchmahal District Congress Committee to civilly disobey the order of the Resident Magistrate of Godhra prohibiting processions, provided the conditions laid down by the Congress for volunteers can be observed and peace maintained.

PICKETERS HAULED UP BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 9.

A fresh batch of civil resisters picketted the liquor shops to-day. They were taken to the Central Police Station and hauled up before the Magistrate. Their cases were fixed for Wednesday. One Mahadeo Bendre was sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment.

SWAMI VISWANANDA DISCHARGED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Swami Viswananda of Jheria Labour Federation, who was arrested in Calcutta for asking people not to welcome the Prince, was discharged.

POLITICAL PRISONERS FLOGGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The Indian Association at a meeting to-day resolved that it has learned with indignation that two political prisoners in Faridpur jail belonging to a respectable class were flogged by the order of the Magistrate. The Association most emphatically condemns the action of the Magistrate as outrageous and urges the Government to institute a prompt, sifting enquiry into the matter.

A KHILFAT PRESIDENT GETS ONE YEAR'S R. I.

LEADING PLEADER SUSPENDS PRACTICE

(From a Correspondent.)

SEONI, Jan. 9.

Mr. Abduljabbar Khan, Khilafat President, Seoni, Central Provinces, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Mehta, a leading pleader, has suspended practice.

NANKHANA CASE APPEALS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

Appeals filed by Mahant Narain Das and others, including murder references in what is known as the Nankana Case are now being heard before the Division Bench of the High Court consisting of Justices Scottsmith and Broadway. Mr. Hasan Iman, Barrister-at-Law of Patna with Iman, Barrister-at-Law of Patna with several local Barristers are appearing for the appellants while Mr. Herbert, Government Advocate, assisted by the Public Prosecutor, represents the Crown. Mr. Hasan Imam has not yet finished his opening address.

EDITOR OF "BHARATMITRA" ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Pandit Lakshman Narayan Gardo, chief Editor "Bharatmitra" and president Barra Bazar Congress Committee was arrested this afternoon under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. While writing an editorial, he cheerfully welcomed the police and said he expected them before the hartal. Having written his message, he hastened with the police amidst loud cheers of Bandematram.

Bail of Rs. 500 was offered him but having declined he was sent to the Presidency Jail. The case is fixed for the 19th instant.

4 ARRESTS AT SIMLA.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Jan. 10.

Mr. Abdus Sattar, Captain, Simla National Volunteer Corps; Lala Piyare Lal, Non-co-operationist, Officiating Captain National Volunteer Corps and formerly Government Servant; Swami Ramanand Sanyasi Hon. Secretary, Simla Distt. Congress Committee; and Lala Rup Lal, Non-Co-Operationist Clerk Simla Congress Committee and formerly Government Servant, have been arrested under 3-B Indian Dramatic Act, who intended to play the Zakhmi-i-Punjab Drama, on the 7th January 1922, in the Edward Gunji, Simla.

LUCKNOW LADIES ADOPT KHADDAR.

PT. JAGAT NARAIN'S DAUGHTER A LEADING FIGURE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 11.

Though the order under Section 144, prohibiting political meetings in Lucknow is still in existence, a meeting of ladies of Lucknow was held to-day in the Congress Committee Office. Among the ladies who actively participated in the meeting, was Mrs. Krishnalal Nehru, a daughter of the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain, Minister of Local Self-Government. Another daughter of his, Mrs. Manmath Nath Chak, was also present. Mrs. Abdul Quair presided and resolutions were passed urging ladies to take to handmade khaddar and to encourage men to join the national movement. Speeches on Khilafat and Punjab wrongs were made by Mrs. K Nehru and other ladies. A Committee was formed with Mrs. Abdul Quair, President and Mrs. K. Nehru as Secretary to carry on work among ladies.

The appointment of Mr. H. L. Stephenson, I.C.S., as Member of Bengal Executive Council in succession to Sir Henry Wheeler is approved.

REPRESSIVE POLICY

DIVIDED FEELIAG AMONG MEMBERS.

AMENDMENT OF FACTORIES ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

There have been many party conferences among non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, at which the proposed resolutions of Munshi Iswar Saran for immediate abandonment of repressive policy was discussed in all its bearings. There was a small group led by Mr. Meharth and others who were distinctly opposed to the idea of any debate at this juncture and who were consequently straining every nerve to prevent the motion being brought forward to-morrow. Some others were swayed by a feeling that their important leaders like Sir Siwaswami Iyer and Dr. Gour were yet to arrive and it would be better if a closer examination of the whole situation was made in consultation with them before attempting a frank attack on Government. Added to these considerations was the most unfortunate factor that the Government, despite its seemingly good intentions to give the Lower House an early opportunity of discussing this burning topic, had not given all the members sufficient notice of their resolution which was manifestly defective in its scope and demonstrably weak in its character. Further there was no time for members to give notices of amendments calculated to strengthen what, in some quarters, was called a colusive proposition.

It was in these unsettled circumstances that the Assembly met to-day for the first time in this session. And, hence, it was no wonder that after much parleying it was decided that the discussion should be postponed to a future date to be decided both between Government and Mr. Iswar Saran. Mr. Rangachari led the minority of 28 including, of course, members on Government benches, strongly urging that no time should be lost in holding the discussion, because the country was growing wild over the existing state of affairs. But the majority, among whom were a few who would await the result of Pt. Malaviya's Bombay Conference had their own way and decided upon postponement.

The opinion is, however, held in some quarters that if the resolution of Mr. Iswar Saran was so appropriately worded as fully to achieve the objects in view, then the motion for postponement would not have been carried. In fact the diluted nature of the motion was revealed by Mr. Kabirudin Ahmad who expressed the strong suspicion of those who believed that the resolution was the result of a family or friendly arrangement between Mr. Iswar Saran and Government. Mr. Iswar Saran and the Hon. Sir William Vincent, no doubt, strongly repudiated this insinuation. But Mr. Ahmed was firm in his conviction, because he saw the Home Member running up to Mr. Iswar Saran and the latter afterwards going to the other when he made those observations. This sudden confabulation between the Home Member and Mr. Iswar Saran, no doubt, strengthened the suspicion of Mr. Ahmad's party, but the latter were however negligible. The immediate result of this postponement will be that the Conference to be held in Bombay on Saturday will be deprived of the benefit of Government views and their future policy, as also of the feeling of the cooperators in the matter.

FACTORY BILL.

At the Legislative Assembly to-day, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, speaking on Factory Bill said, "It is a matter of congratulation to the Government of India that they have legislated on the lines of the Washington Convention, even before some of the other Government have moved in the matter and more particularly the British and the Japanese Government. It must also be a source of satisfaction to the Government of India that the Indian Industrialists have not only accepted the limitation of the hours of the work of adult workmen but they have also supported the proposals. Even before the Washington Convention, the textile mills had reduced their hours of work from 12 to 10 a day, while most of the other kind of factories ordinarily worked less than ten hours a day and many of them worked not more than 8 hours. While the principle of 60 hours a week is accepted it must be remembered that occasions often arise when exceptions shall have to be made to this rule. These exceptions, after full enquiry by the Factory Commission in 1908 were included in the Act. All these sections have been removed in the proposed Bill and provision has been made in the Bill to define the exceptions by rules made by the Local Government. I do hope that a full enquiry will be made by the Local Governments in framing the rules, so that no inconvenience or loss should occur to the industries.

CHILD LABOUR.

Government have taken this opportunity of revising some of the other provisions in the existing Act. They have raised the minimum age of child labour from 9 to 12, which is a very miserable improvement indeed if only we provided facilities for the education. But the objectionable feature introduced in the Bill is to raise the age of half-timer from 14 to 15. I hardly think Government realised the serious consequences of this change. In the first place, it is going beyond the Washington Convention or the law now in force in England, Japan and other civilised countries, where, after the age of 14, the boy is allowed to work up to the maximum of ten hours. In fact, under the English Law the boy if he passes certain educational tests may work the same hours as young persons from the age of 13 and the reason is quite clear. It is at the age of 15 that a boy is taken as an apprentice or helper in the workshop and the restriction of half time working would be most awful on such boys. The effect would be the workshop managers, who never employ half time workers, will cease to employ this young boy and thus the boy will miss not only the opportunity of earning for his own living but also of getting a training in the workshop at least for a year. He will never be satisfied with half pay and he will perhaps go for work in other classes of manual labour, where in all probabilities, he will have to work harder for his living without getting the training. For the boys employed in Textile Mills those who have got experience know that the class of work which these boys generally do there can hardly be called hard labour. Such boys are usually employed on ring-frames, where all that they have to do is to piece up the thread when it breaks and to remove the yarn when the bobbins are full. It is difficult to say that Government is doing service to these boys by these proposals.

As regards the girl of 15, the effect of the proposed legislation should be much more harmful, as this House knows, the Indian girl attains age much earlier than in other countries and I leave this House to judge whether it is better for a girl of 15 to be working with her mother and mother-in-law in departments such as reeling and winding where the work is easiest and the atmosphere very healthy or to be away from the presence of her guardian and working as day labourer in the sun or building work or such other coolie work. It must be remembered that a girl of 15, often married, will never be satisfied with half pay when she can earn full wages elsewhere. Even assuming that the guardians would prevent her from working away from them on other classes of work, would it be advisable to keep these young women with the boys of 15 in the waiting rooms of the factory or at home, unattended by their guardians? Anyone who has worked in the factory will insist that the best thing for her is to be working with her mother. How would these young boys and young women feel when they are informed by the manager that although persons of their age in England and other civilized countries can work ten hours a day their Indian sircar ma-bap has ordained that they shall only earn half the wages and if they cannot live upon that they must become the ordinary coolie on the Road? I hardly think that they would thank the sircar ma-bap for their great anxiety for their welfare.

LABOUR NOT CONSULTED.

It should not be forgotten that this innovation has been introduced without consulting a single labourer of that class. It will not do to say that they do not know their interests. Persons of that age know their interests as much as any other person. Even in the United Kingdom the wishes of the labourer are first consulted. It will be news to this House that because of the opposition of certain sections of the British Labour that the British Government have not yet been able to accept the terms of the Washington Convention. My Honourable friend, Mr. Chatterjee, has just returned from England and when I asked him why it was that even the British Government have not yet accepted the terms of the Washington Convention, he replied that it was because the Railway workmen were opposed to the limitation to their hours of work under the Washington Convention. They will not want to be deprived of the wages that they are earning by working overtime. Whatever may be the reason the fact remains that the British Government have to accede to the objection of the workmen, while we are now attempting to deprive the young boys and girls of their living and the opportunities of their training by this proposal.

I, therefore, would propose, when the Bill is taken clause by clause, to retain the provision of the existing Act, limiting the age of half-workers to 14. The other amendments of which I have given notice relate to the definition of the word "factory" in order that play grounds, schoolrooms, etc., should not form part of a factory and follow the English definition.

NOTICES OF ADJOURNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The President Sir Frederick Whyte then said that he had received notices from four or five members of their desire to move for the adjournment of business of the House in order to discuss the political situation in the country. He considered them as out of order on the ground that the object of these motions had been anticipated by the resolutions of which notices had been given and which would before long come up for discussion. His another reason for not accepting these motions for adjournment was that the political situation to which they referred had risen many weeks and indeed many months ago, and it would make no difference whether the discussion was taken to-day or to-morrow, or the next week, or even the next month. The motions for adjournment, did not satisfy the conditions laid down in the standing order, that they related to a matter which was neither definite nor urgent.

Mr. J. Choudhury observed that as many members of the House were yet to arrive and as the proposed discussion on Mr. Iswar Saran's resolution was very important the discussion must be postponed to a more suitable date.

Mr. Kabirudin Ahmad complained he did not know the wording of Mr. Iswar Saran's resolution, as he had not received the agenda about it. He asked how it was that Mr. Iswar Saran's resolution, although a notice of which was not given in the ordinady course, was allowed to be discussed the next day which was a Government day. There was a strong suspicion in the minds of some people that the Government had got something to do with the whole affair.

Munshi Iswar Saran strongly protested against Mr. Ahmad's insinuation that his resolution was the result of any family or of any friendly arrangement. He had sent notice of his resolution some twenty days ago. Three or four days ago, Sir William Vincent had sent him a telegram asking if he was willing to agree to a discussion of his resolution on the 11th. He (the speaker) wired back his consent, and this was all that had happened.

"A MISUNDERSTANDING."

Sir William Vincent said: "As there is some misunderstanding about the wording of the resolution, I shall read it out to you. It runs, that this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council the immediate abandonment of the policy of repression inaugurated in the country. If the Assembly thinks that a resolution, the terms of which are hostile to the action taken by the Government, was received and put in with the collusion of Government then all I can say is that I am very much surprised. The position is this. We received notices from various members that they intended to move for an adjournment of the Assembly, and we also received notices of several resolutions on what is called the repressive policy. I was aware that by reason of these notices of resolutions, the motions for adjournment would be out of order. But I was anxious to give the Assembly an opportunity of debating this question at the earliest possible moment, (hear hear). I therefore, took up Mr. Iswar Saran's resolution, which is very comprehensive and wanted to give a discussion on the Government policy to suit the convenience of this Assembly. If, in doing so, I have gone out of my way I regret it, but I am entirely in the hands of this Assembly in this matter. As far as Government are concerned they are indifferent whether the debate comes up to-morrow or any other day.

Mr. Rangachary urged that the discussion should be taken up to-morrow because the country was growing wild over the existing state of affairs.

Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Marchandrai Vishamdas endodsed Mr. Rangachary's view while Col. Gidney, Mr. Husen Ally, and Mr. Abul Kasim desired postponment.

HOUSE VOTES FOR ADJOURNMENT.

The President then took the sense of the House by votes, and it was found that forty members were in favour of postponement of discussion on Mr. Iswar Saran's resolution to a date subsequently to be fixed and twenty-eight were opposed to the postponement.

The House then proseeded to Legislative business. On the motion of Mr. Chatterjee, Industries Secretary, the Assembly considered the report of the Joint Committee on a bill to amend the Indian Electricity Act 1920 and passed it as amended by the Committee with minor verbal alterations.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

Mr. Chatterjee also moved that the report of the Joint Committee on the Indian Factories Act be considered. The contentious nature of this measure will appeal from the fact that from among twelve members of the Joint Committee, Messrs. Joshi, Seshagiri Iyer, and L. Samaldas have each appended a separate minute of dissent, while Sir M. Dadabhoy, Sir V. Thakersey and Sir Alexander Murray have written a joint minute of dissent. M. Chatterjee said the Bill had undergone some changes in the Joint Select Committee which were quite desirable. He added that on the main provisions of the Bill, there was very considerable unanimity in the Committee. Sir Vithaldas Thackersef criticised the provision of Bill which proposed to raise the maximum are of half-time workers to fifteen. He hoped the evil effects which would follow in the wake of a change which even the British and Japanese Government had not adopted. The result of the change would be the managers, who never employ half-time workers, would not take young persons who would go without earning a living for a year at least, and even those who were in the employ might go to the other form of labour if they found that upto fifteen they would get half pay. In the case of girls, the effect would be much more farmful. Because, unlike Western countries, Indian girls attain maturity much earlier. He added that when employed on a full day, these boys and girls did comparatively easy and light work. He appealed to the House not to deprive these boys and girls the advantage of an early training for which they were quite competent. The speaker added that a further point he wished to press was that the word 'factory' should be so defined that play-grounds and school-rooms should not form part of a factory.

At this stage, Mr. Seshagiri Iyer pointed that as Mr. Joshi who represented Indian Labour was unavoidably absent the debate be adjourned to allow Mr. Joshi to present the point of view of Labour before the House decided on this question.

Mr. Innes, Commerce Member, promised a reply after lunch, when he would consult the leader of the House os the matter.

The House adjourned for lunch.

SIR VITHALDAS' AMENDMENT.

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch, Mr. Innes regretted he could not accede to Mr. Seshagiri's request for postponement of debate on the Factories Act. The Bill was taken part by part.

Sir V. D. Thackersey moved that provision of the existing Act limiting the age of boys and girls to 14 be retained and that provision of the Bill contemplating the raising of half-timers' age to fifteen be deleted. He repeated the same arguments which he made before lunch.

While speaking generally on the motion for consideration, Lala Girdharilal and Mr. Subramanyam supported Sir Vithaldas, while Mr. Jamnadas and Mr. Seshagiri Iyer opposed the amendment on the grounds that in the interest of efficiency of Indian labour, by securing for a healthy growth, theye should legislate by raising the maximum to 15 irrespective of the fact whether boys or capitalists protested against such a humanitarian provision.

Mr. Chatterjee, Industries Secretary, challenged Sir Vithaldas's statement that Government was going beyond Britain English law, he said, had always been in advance of them in the protection of children. Government and majority of the Select Committee had recommended the raising of age in the interest of efficiency of labour and for its protection against overwork in tender years. The work was humanitarian and no matter what capitalists or affected labourers might say they should carry out the much desired change. Moreover, as far as he knew, no labour meeting including the Jharit Trade Union Congress had objected, during the last twelve months, to the contemplated change Rather, in many instances, it had been completely change. Rather, in many instances, it had been completely approved.

Sir Vithaldas's amendment was put and negatived.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

The next two amendments moved by Sir Vithaldas desired that places situated within a factory, which were solely for the purposes of the factory, should not be considered as forming part of the facotry for purpose of the Act. These amendments were also lost after a slight discussion.

The next amendment of Sir Vithaldas was discussed at great length and resulted in a defeat to Government. It proposed that at the end of clause 28 of the Bill which said "If a child over the age of six years was found in any factory or within its precincts, he shall be deemed, until contrary is proved, to be employed in the factory," proviso be added saying that the premises used solely for the purposes other than manufacturing processes shall not form part of the factory within the meaning of the enactment. Sir Vithaldas emphasised that those acquainted with the conditions in factories knew what children had often to come to their parents inside the factories sometimes with meals. If the children were excluded from entrance, he was afraid that law would be respected more in its breach than observance.

The mover was supported by Sir D. Sarabadhikari and Mr. Spence who pointed out the proposed change would do more harm than good.

Mr. Chatterjee and Mr. Innes, speaking on behalf of Government, pointed out that factory inspectors had reported that when they sent a word to any factory that they had come to inspect all the boys of prohibited ages, they are at once sent out of factory so that the inspector might not know that these boys were employed in contravention of law. The result of the existing procedure, therefore, was that boys could not be prevented from taking to labour. But now that the age limit when a boy could go to work has been raised in the interest of Indian labour to twelve years, the Assembly should also see that the stoppage was put a method whereby very young boys and girls were unlawfully working in the factories.

Sir Vithaldas' amendment was, however, carried by a majority; because, several members felt that children should not be thus disallowed from going to their parents or taking even meals to them.

When Sir Vithaldas' amendment was carried, Mr. Innes represented that instead of inserting in the Bill the amendment as just passed the House should agree to retain clause 48 of the existing Act which they had proposed to replace by clause 28. The House agreed to this and clause 28 of the Bill was deleted and in its place the present clause, which was proposed to be replaced by it, would remain as it is.

All amendments having been disposed of the Factories Act Amendment Bill as amended was put and passed.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when Government business will be taken up. In to-day's agenda regarding the adoption of an address to the Prince of Wales was not taken up to-day.

CIVIL SERVANTS SALARIES.

DELHI, Jan, 11.

It was a very thin house, attendance hardly exceeding forty, when the Legislative Assembly met at eleven this morning. Sir Frederick Whyte occupied the chair. The Assembly having decided yesterday to postpone consideration of Munshi Ishwar Saran's resolution urging abandonment of Government repressive policy, to-day's business would not occupy more than a couple of hours. The main business of to-day is the reference to Select Committee several proposals for amendments of the standing orders in order to facilitate work of the House in several respects.

No questions were asked to-day, but Sir William Vincent laid on the table the statement asked for by Mr. K. Ahmed showing an average salary of officers of Indian Civil Service of five, ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty five years service on first July 1911 and first July 1921. Those of 25 years service drew on an average 3,002 per mensem on 1st July 1911 and drew Rs. 3,116 on 1st July 1921. Those of twenty years service drew Rs. 2,419 and 2,500. Those with fifteen years service drew Rs. 1,749 and Rs. 2,043. Those of ten years service drew Rs. 1,235 and 1,515 and those of five years service drew Rs. 779 and 935 respectively.

AMENDMENT OF STANDING ORDERS.

Before motions for amendments of standing orders were taken up Sir William Vincent asked the chair to give ruling as to whether when amendments of standing orders were referred to a Select Committee did the House, by so agreeing, commit itself to the principle underlying the amendments in the same way as the House would commit itself to the principle of a Bill when it was referred to a Select Committee. Secondly, as to whether when amendments of standing order were referred to a Select Committee was the committee entitled to extend the principle of the amendment even beyond that contemplated by the mover.

The President replied that in case of motions for amendents of standing orders being referred to Select Committee the house would not commit itself to the principle underlying the amendment but would commit itself only to the desirability of amending the standing orders. As for the second point raised by the Home Member, the President said the Select Committee would be expected to have wide general discussion before arriving at any decision regarding any amendment.

Having obtained the President's ruling that a motion, for referring to the Select Committee amendments of the Assembly's standing orders, did not commit the House to the principles of those amendments, the Home Member moved his twelve amendments which the House agreed to refer to a Select Committee. These amendments are fairly long and propose to facilitate the task of Government and non-official benches in certain important respects for instance, it was desired that non-official bills in advance stage should have precedence over other non-official business and that even among the non-official resolutions which have been ballotted, the President should, if requested, exercise his discretion and allow any member who has not been favoured by a ballot but who has an important resolution to get priority over all other resolutions, provided at least 25 members of the Assembly agree to allow such a motion for precedence. The Home Member explained that several times during the last two sessions, Government had, due to representation of non-official members or as a result of its own deliberations agreed to allow important non-official motions to be moved on Government days. The Government had to do this, because in the interest of the public it had always thought it fit to allow as far as it could discussions on urgent and important subjects which in ordinary course of events might not be discussed. The result was that not only Government was inconvenienced but that its motive for allowing official days for certain non-official motions were questioned. Therefore, his proposal for amendment of the standing order was accepted by the Committee and thereafter by the Assembly. It would entitle the President with the consent of 25 members of the Assembly to allow priority to a resolution which the President considered as deserving precedence in the public interest. Another difficulty which the Government wanted to remove was that the resolutions balloted for any day should be as many as could be got through during that day. Now about seventeen resolutions were put on the agenda paper and Government members had to come prepared for replying to all of them but generally found that very few of them had been discussed, so their labours for preparing Government answers were wasted.

The Home Member was followed by Mr. F. McCarthy who wanted to move his fourteen amendments *enbloc* so that they might all be referred to the Select Committee. To this Sir William Vincent protested as certain amendments were of a sweeping nature and demanded deletion of certain clauses of the standing orders without stating what would be substituted in their places. The President pointed out that the motions for amendments were merely formal, because by referring them to the committee the House did not commit itself to their principle. If however the Home Member wanted the amendments to be put separately the chair would allow it to be done. The amendments of Mr. McCarthy were then put separately and when the particular amendments to which the Home Member had previously shown objection came up, Sir William Vincent and Mr. Hailey insisted that before the amendments recommending deletion of certain clauses were taken up the mover must give a small explanation of the why of his proposals.

Messrs. McCarthy, Samarth and Rangachari pointed out that it was the function of the Select Committe to ask the mover to give his explanation before it and the House need not be informed of them now. The President said that Sir William Vincent wanted the Assembly to usurp the powers of the Select Committee. To this Sir William Vincent entered a mild protest adding that he never suggested usurpation of the committee's powers but only demanded the rightful claim of the House to know what was in the mover's mind. The President replied that such amendments according to all parliamentary practices should be moved only formally and their elaborate consideration was purely the concern of the select committee. He then ended a half hour's mild dispute which enlivened to-day's otherwise dull proceedings. The Assembly thereafter agreed to allow Messrs. McCarthy, Rangachariar and Laxmi Narayan Lal to move their respective amendments which were all referred to the Select Committee. The President announced that according to rules the nominations to the Standing Orders Select Committee would be received till to-morrow and that election to it would take place on Monday by a single transferrable vote.

WHEN TO DISCUSS RESOLUTION ON REPRESSIVE POLICY.

Replying to the request made by Mr. J. Dwarkadas for definite statement as to when the Government would allow a discussion on the repressive policy resolution of Munshi Ishwar Saran, the Home Member said that he hoped the members would give him credit for having invited the debate on their policy at an earliest possible date. (cries of yes, yes) Government had nothing to conceal. It was quite ready to come out in the open, (laughter), but the day allotted was not taken advantage of by the House. Government had good deal of business to get through the session and he could not give any undertaking as to the Government day on which the repressive policy motion would be debated. He would personally go to the Viceroy whose orders he would obtain on the question of allotment of any other day. The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow after two hours sitting.

ENLARGEMENT OF DY. PRESIDENT'S DUTIES.

A SMALL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

At the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, today, Sir Fredrick Whyte (the President) announced that he has appointed a small Committee over which he would preside to report on the manner in which the duties of the Deputy President might be enlarged, and the Committee would consist of Dr. Sapru, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Dr. Gour, the deputy president, and himself. The report of the committee would be laid, in due course, before the Assembly, which could suggest any action necessary to give formal effect to its recommendation.

The President also made another statement announcing that if a will is circulated for eliciting opinion the House is thereby not committed to its principle. He said that a question had arisen regarding the standing order no 38 at the Simla session. His ruling that the house, by taking a Bill into consideration or by referring it to a Select Committee, committed itself to principle of the Bill, no controversity. But the third point that the Bill be circulated for eliciting opinion raised some doubts. It seemed to the President that the standing order No. 38 intended that where anyone of the three motions was asked the Legislative Assembly should be held committed to the principle of the Bill, hence his ruling. But as a result of the representation made to him from various quarters he had come to the conclusion that this interpretation in the standing order might led to serious inconvenience. After due consideration he was now of the opinion that the assembly in merely allowing a measure to be circulated for eliciting opinion did not commit itself to the principle of the Bill. But the motion that a Bill be circulated for opinion stood in a different degree from the other two motions prescribed in the standing order no 38. It followed that it would be undesirable to maintain the ruling made in Simla. It would leave to the members of the select committee on standing orders to decide whether the statement now made should be embodied by way of a formal amendment in the standing order.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED.

POONA, Jan. 9.

The following resolutions will be moved by the Hon. Mr. V.G. Kale:—

This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to invite the two Houses of the Legislature to examine the present political conditions in India and to suggest to Government practical measures for meeting the situation in a satisfactory and effective manner.

This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a committee consisting of the members of the two Houses of the Legislature be immediately appointed to explore all posibilities of retrenchment and economy in national expenditure and to make concrete proposals regarding the same.

The following are some of the questions to be asked by the Hon. Mr. V.G. Kale.

Will Government be pleased to state what truth there is in the newspaper report that prof. Horne of Patna University is on a propagandist tour in America on behalf of the Indian Government will the expenses of the tour fall in whole or in part on India revenues?

Will Government beplease to state if it is a fact Lady Clerks employed in the Bombay General Post Office are started on Rs. 70 per month with an annual increment of Rs. 5 and with a maximum of Rs. 140?

(a) Why is n invidious distinction made between male and lady clerks in matters of pay and promotion?

(b) Is the employment of lady clerks an imperative necessity so that they have to be offered specially favour terms (c) Is Government aware of the feeling of discontent that prevails in the minds of the general clerical staff of the Post Office owing to the favourable terms offered to Lady clerks when are supposed to be unsuited to the hard work of the Post Office?

(d) Are the Lady clerks at present in Post Office employ restriced to one community mainly?

(e) Will Government kindly give an idea of the limit up to which Lady clerks will be engaged in the Post Office as compared with men clerks?

Is Government aware that the starting, salaries in the Post Office for the clerical staff are smaller in Bombay City than those in other Government departments?

Is it a fact that some difficulty is experienced in securing properly qualifed recruits for clerical posts in the Bombay Post Office?

Is it a fact that during October, 1921, a large number of posts were vacant in the Bombay General Post Office for want of substitutes?

Will Government be pleased to say if in its opinion, the pdesent emoluments and conditions of work in the Post Office in Bombay are sufficiently inviting to attract a suitable class of men for employment?

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS RESIGN.

IN PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. INTERFERENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, Jan. 11.

Out of 12 elected members of Nadiad Municipality, 11, including the President resigned to-day as a protest against Government taking forcible possession of Municipal schools and for transferring Rs. 2,500 to Dy. Educational Inspector from Municipal accounts kept in Government treasury without Municipal sanction. School picketing is in full swing.

BENGAL'S EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS

INDIAN ASSN'S REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The Secretary of the Indian Association has sent the following cable to the Secretary of State, London:—"The Indian Association urges again the reduction of Executive Councillors in Bengal to two on Sir Henry Wheeler's retirement, in view of the great financial stringency of the Bengal Government.

PARSI-MAHOMEDAN UNITY

MAHOMEDAN PAYS PARSI'S FINE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 10.

For disobeying police order to move on from near a liquor shop in the Cantonment, Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir, a Parsee watch-maker, doing business in the main street, was to-day fined Rs. 50 by Mr. Mudliar, Hony. Cantonment Magistrate. In reply to the Court the accused, who was dressed in Khadder, said he had an intention of picketting, but did not picket. The fine was paid by a Mahomedan in court.

PRESENT SITUATION.

DUE TO TWO GOVT. ACTIONS

MOTION TALKED OUT IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

The Punjab Legislative Council met today when Mian Shah Nawaz, who moved adjournment of the House yesterday, rose to address the Council on the present political situation. He said that by extending the Criminal Law Amendment Act to the Khilafat and Congress volunteers and the Seditious Meetings Act in certain districts of the Punjab, Government had failed to achieve its object. It had produced greater dissatisfaction and had made the position of supporters of the Government a hopeless one. He was not certain who was responsible for the unwise and unjust policy of repression, which was totally aginst the spirit of Reforms. He failed to appreciate the reason which led Government to apply these two odious acts in the Punjab. The Criminal Law Amendment Act was never meant to apply in cases of volunteers who were unarmed. He admitted some volunteers did misbehave, but to declare all volunteer organizations unlawful was utterly wrong and unjust. Regarding the Seditious Meetings Act, he said, nothing had happened so serious since its withdrawal in January last year as to launch on this policy of repression and deprive all people of their liberty of speech.

He strongly urged immediate withdrawal of both these Acts and release those arrested and convicted, and asked Government to remove the root cause of the present unrest by fixing a time limit for the attainment of full political rights. In his opinion repressive policy had failed miserably.

"APPLICATION JUSTIFIED."

Mr. Joseph, on behalf of Government, justified application of the two Acts, and said that Government bore and forebore for a long time, and hoped for improvement in the attitude of public speakers, but all their hopes were in vain and for the last six months they had perpetual appeals to race hatred and they had definite assertions that the Sikhs would take back their Raj and the Mehomedans would establish their own Raj in the Punjab, and there had been in Lahore no less than 52 meetings in one week, which were mostly of violent character and the press was packed full of lies and there were persistent attacks on the police and interference with police reporters at the meetings. Activities of the volunteers were well known and they had attempted successfully to picket liquor shops and foreign cloths shops and several cloth merchants, who had been intimidated, have refused to order further foreign cloths and there was social boycott and pressure on the shopkeepers to observe *hartal* and volunteers were the nucleus of crowd of rowdies who organised intimidation and caused annoyance to the law-abiding citizens, and he pointed out that the present political situatio had not arisen out of the application of the two Acts.

Raja Narendra Nath urged for a Round Table Conference, with leaders of the movement, and asked Government to halt.

Two Mahomedan members of the Council supported the measures taken by Government.

DEFIANCE OF LAW.

Sir John Maynard said the spirit of defiance of law and authority had resulted in an ominous increase of violent crimes, and dacoity had increased in an alarming manner and insecurity existed in a large area where order existed some time before. That idea of disobedience of all laws was having a bad effect on the minds of ignorant rural Punjabis. Sir John proceeding said there must be cessation of activities from both parties and all Khilafat and Congress activities should be suspended, and there should be no more parading in the streets and no more violent speeches, and if these assurances were given by responsible leaders, the Government would only be too happy to withdraw its weapons against the disorder and violence.

The debate automatically adjourned after two hours and the motion was talked out.

The Council reassembled in the afternoon to transact ordinary business. The resolution recommending Government that political prisoners in the Puniab be given better treatment, both before the trial and after conviction, than is usually meted out to ordinary offenders against the law, was carried.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

COMMITTEE SESSION AT BELGAUM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 10.

After recording evidence at Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Karachi, the Committee appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council to consider the question of the feasibility of introducing compulsory education in the Presidency met at Belgaum last week, Sir Narayan Chandavorkar presiding. Twenty-five witnesses, including the Collector of Belgaum and the Assistant Collector of Dharwar, and several well-known gentlemen interested in the question of education were examined at Belgaum. All of them except one, favoured the simultaneous introduction of compulsory education both for boys and girls. The non-official view was generally in favour of the transference of the management and control of schools in rural areas to either District Local Boards or special education boards, while the official witnesses from the revenue and education departments were in favour of the *status quo*.

A number of witnesses expressed themselves in favour of the admission of children of the depressed classes to ordinary schools, separate seating arrangements being made for them while rural witnesses recommended separate schools of them. The doubling of the local fund cess, and the levying of an incometax on all incomes from Rs. 300 and upwards were advocated to raise the necessary revenues. It was generally suggested that a period, not exceeding ten years, should be taken to cover the whole field.

The Committee meets in Poona from the 16th to 21st instant after which the preparation of its report will be taken up. It is believer that this will be out before the February session of the Council.

JORHAT POLICE RUNNING AMOK.

LIBERALS' PROTEST.

An eye-witness writes from Jorhat (Assam) on the 4th instant:—

Ninety-seven volunteers have been altogether arrested during the last fortnight and the authorities finding that arrests and sending to jail had not been able to check the enlistment of volunteers and picketting, they have now taken to whipping them on public roads yesterday eight volunteers headed by Smők. Devendranath Thakore were assaulted on the road in front of the training school. After Devendra Nath had been severely belaboured by the Police officers and taken to Thana, the rest of them were driven away along the road when all the way constable No. 87 whipped them with canes till they were broken to pieces.

This scence was seen by many respectable Government officers. Some of whom actually shed tears. The volunteers were without a word of provocation and when being thus chased and flogged, they only shouted "Gandhi Ki Jai" and did nothing else.

Shortly after this another batch of volunteers headed by Sj. Gangadhar Borkotoky came by that way, when their passage was opposed by a number of Police officers.

The S. P. appeared, on horse back and gave a bold front to the party of volunteers. His attitude attracted a large numbers of men, boys and children and some passers by, when tthe S. P. drove his horse upon the crowd itself, upon the boys and children thus hurting many innocent boys and children. Seeing this Sj. Borkotoky took away the batch of the volunteers from the crowd and thus saved the situation.

A manifesto has been issued by the moderate section of the people, including the member of the Council of State India, Sj. Chandradhor Barooah—(an Honorary Magistrate also) pointing out the lawlessness of the Police officers in dealing with the people and in the event of their pursuing this policy of lawless repression, further, it will alerate their co-operation and sympathy from the Government.

NON PAYMENT OF TAXES

RECOMMENDED BY ANDHRA COMMITTEE.

The Secretary wires on Jan. 8th.—The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee met yesterday, at Bezwada, and resolved that all taxes payable to Government ,viz., land-revenue, quitrent, water-tax, income-tax etc., should be withheldtill 20th instnat or till the District Congress Committees decide, and empowered all District Congress Committees in Andhradesa to decide about non-payment of taxes through the whole or part of respective districts with due regard to local conditions, and while appreciating the resignations made by village officers called upon all others to follow suit immediately and hasten the advent of Swaraj. All district Congress Committees should convene emegent meetings before 15th instant and decide nonpayment of taxes. "The Swaraj."

The Clan Liner "Colquhoun" left Suez on the evening of the 7th January.

The Clan Liner "Mackellar" left Suez on the evening of the 7th instant.

"BOYS OUT OF HAND."

FIRING IN A JUVENILE JAIL

SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 10.

A communique gives particulars of a shooting in the Juvenile Jail at Bareilly. On the 29th December last the inmates refused to work on the ground that Chandrapal, a political prisoner, had been removed from their midst. He was sent to hospital in consequence of illness. The boys disregarded the Superintendent's orders, broke open the warders' almirahs, took out tools, and broke open locks and gates, and attempted to scale the outside wals. The whole jail was out of hand, and it became necessary to call up the guard. Sixteen shots were fired, severel in the air. Eight boys were injured by gunshot wounds, mostly in the legs, and nine with batons, in the course of the struggle with the warders. One hundred and ninety boys were running in all directions and breakin open the gates, so that the situation could not be dealt with successfully by a few warders armed with "lathis" only. Active boys would have been able to scale the wall if left to themselves. The gunshot wounds are not serious

An enquiry was held by the District Magistrate who is convinced that no unnecessary violence was used. The facts showed that the boys were completely out of hand and this was due to the influence of political prisoners.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During our imprisonment in Gauhati jail for one month (the whole of December, 1921) we had the privilege of gaining the following experience which will no doubt show the condition of political convicts in the Indian jails:—

Accommodation:—The jail is at present very congested. While we understand its maximum capacity to be 412, we left it on 31-12-21, crammed with about 600 prisoners of whom more than half are political convicts. Some of the wards where political convicts were huddled up together had unplastered bamboo walls, admitting cold wind, and unhealthy damp floor. Some wards were exposed to the offensive smell of the adjacent open latrines.

Food:—While our jail food mainly consisted of such stuff as free persons would always reject to eat, it was also very carelessly cooked and distributed. Various sorts of uncleaned rice containing ample unhasked paddy were cooked together so that it looked nothing better than cattle-food. Moreover, shortage of plates compells many of us to wait till others finish their meals. Frequently it so happens that in some cases the prisoners are not allowed to finish meals and they are forced to leave their plates to make room for the next batch.

Fetters:—There are about 20 outdoor latrines in the jail to be used by 600 prisoners. A very short period in the morning at most about half an hour is allowed for all the rigorous convicts to ease themselves in those 20 latrines. It would, therefore, appear that each prisoner has to perform that most necessary function of his existence within an average period of less than one minute, which is physically impossible for the average man. This wonderful arrangement of subjecting nature to the will of the jail authorities was objected to by some non-co-operator victims who were, therefore punished with fetters for a fortnight.

The above is only one of the hundreds of instances to show how political prisoners are oppressed like dumb beasts. We however, give below some of the extraordinary measures in vogue at the jail.

Solitary confinement:—A Sikh prisoner who incurred the wrath of the Superintendent by his refusal to part with his Kripan and Granth Shaheb on religious ground—the things were however forcibly removed from him—was thrown into the solitary cell for 15 days.

Two other non-co-operators were also confined in the solitary cell for 14 days.

Sack-clothing:—Moulvi Tayabulla B.L. the local Khilafat Secretary, was imposed sack clothing, while yet under trial, for not bowing his head low in saluting the Superintendent.

We three and Md. Ismail were also rewarded with sack clothing for reasons not known to us. As far as we can guess the punishment might be due either to the presence of Gandhi caps on our heads (which the Superintendent could not tolerate) or our failure to salute him in the most humiliating way prevelent there.

Attention position:—One morning all under-trial and simple prisoners were taken out to the open field and kept standing in "attention position" according to the Jail Regulation for more than one hour in expection of the I.G.C.H's visit to salute. The farce ended when news was received that the dignitary proceeded directly to Shillong without halting at Gauhati. —Yours, etc.

MOHIDHAR BARUAH,
KANAK LAL NATH,
UMAKANTA DAS.

"AKALI" LIBEL CASE.

NON-APPEARANCE OF PLAINTIFFS.

SUITS DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

Two cases of damages for alleged libel against the editor, printer, publisher and alleged members of the Managing Committee of "Akali", a local Communist newspaper, come on for hearing before Mr. Narayan Das, Senior Sub-Judge, to-day. In the first case, Mr. King, formerly the Commissioner of Lahore, was the plaintiff, claiming rupees twenty-five thousand as damages for libel in an article in "Akali" relating to the Nankana case. In the second case, Mr. Bowring, Superintendent, C.I.D., was the plaintiff, claiming rupees fifteen thousand as damages for alleged libel in the article on police investigations after the Nankana tragedy. Mr. S. K. Mukerji, with Mr. Ajaib Singh, appeared for three defendants and put in written statements, denying any liability for damages and traversing the plaintiffs' claims. As none of plaintiffs, nor their counsel, Mr. Carden Noad, Barrister, was present in the court after waiting till about four, dismissed both the suits for non-appearance of the plaintiffs.

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR REGE

The All-India Saraswat Brahman Sabha held a Social Gathering at the Laxmi Bag New Bhatwadi Road, Bombay, on Sunday, the 8th instant at which it entertained Mr. D. V. Rege, B.A., (Cantab.), M.R.A.S., I.C.S., who has just returned to India (and who has been posted to the Buldhanna District in the C. P.) after winning his laurels at the I. C. S.

Rao Bahadur Pai who presided referred to the brilliant successes scored by Mr. Rege at the I.C.S. and the Cambridge Tripos in addition to his earlier achievements in India and wished him on behalf of the Sabha and the assembled audience one equally good success in the difficult task of governing a section of his fellow-countrymen with satisfaction to all concerned. The Chairman hoped that in whatever capacity Mr. Rege served his country he would remember that he was an Indian first and everything else afterwards. He congratulated the Community on having nine of its members in the Indian Civil Service.

Other speakers followed, who covered the same ground in different languages and wished the guest of the evening a long and happy life and a brilliant career of use fulness to the country.

Mr. Rege in reply very courteously thanked the Sabha and the audience for the great honour they had done him that night and observed that he would remember the kindness wherever he went. He exhorted the Sabha to start a Fund which will help really capable students from the community to prosecute their studies in England and other foreign countries and concluded his speech by expressing the hope that the kind and encouraging words of advice he had heard that night would help him to discharge satisfactorily the responsibilities of the difficult task which lay before him.

LAW AND ORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"O liberty! What crimes are committed in thy name," said "Madam Roland as she was taken to the guillotine. Can we not with equal truth now-a-days say, "O law and order! What crimes are committed in your name."

The words "law and order" are on the tongue of the highest and of the lowest in the land. They are taken as a text by the wise and noble, as well as the fool and charlatan. Now and again, one or the other gives to the people the benefit of his wisdom or something that is not wisdom, either through the columns of a newspaper or by way of a sermon on public occasions. That law and order are the basis of society, no one denies—on the contrary every man, with any claim to common-sense, considers it his duty to range himself on the side of authority constituted to maintain them. But, (here's the rub) when the use of the words has degenerated into cant, and the State, itself winks at its own servants, paid to maintain law and order, running *amok* in the name of "law or order" the subjects think that there is something wrong with "the State of Denmark." For instance, when a Dyer, in the name of "law and order" butchers and maims a thousand or so of unarmed people—the excuse is—"a mistake"—"a misunderstanding." A policeman or a Civil Guard knocks persons about—the plea is, "excitement." A few Gurkha soldiers use the butt-end of their rifles and kukris on inoffensive folks—well, that is nothing, and so the joke about "law and order" is perpetrated and perpetuated and the world revolves on its axis as usual.

Sir, it is inconceivable, that British statesmanship is actually bankrupt, when such offences remain unnoticed. Repression has not been and cannot be the cure for injury done to a self-respecting people. Justice and conciliation might succeed. Will they be tried?—Yours, etc.,

S. K. YUSUF.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

"SYSTEM OF UNIFORM PROTECTION PREFERABLE"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

At the Fiscal Commission to-day, Mr. Elmore representing the British Manufacturing Confectioners Export Union, said that twenty per cent duty imposed on confectionery would kill the British export trade and urged the duty should be reduced to eleven per cent.

Mr. A. H. Lloyd, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, considered that a general tariff of ten per cent was about the maximum and any higher taxes should be on selected articles. In his opinion the *ad valorem* method becomes unsound when duties are much higher than five to ten per cent. The existing tariff policy appears to have had the effect of mildly fostering development of industries for which the ciuntry has natural advantages. The tariff on imports tends to raise the price of both foreign and home products. Restriction of imports would tend to raise the exchange value of rupee which by raising the price of India's production in terms of foreign currency would ultimately have had an adverse effect on exports and thus the foreign trade of India would cease to expand so rapidly as hitherto. Export duties generally hamper the exporter in competition with other markets.

MR. BARUA'S EVIDENCE.

Hon. Mr. G. Barua, Minister in charge of Industries, Assam, is in favour of free trade subject to protection for the purpose of developing industries for definite periods. Preferential tariff may be adopted ith caution, without affecting India's economic condition. He would protect such industries as apply to the mass of people and with protective duties he would help such industries as would rapidly develop. He would encourage cotton handloom industry. Though foreign firms benefit the country to some extent, he would keep them out as much as possible and organise Indian firms, by Government subsidies and bounties. If home industries were developed the check on export of raw materials would be to the benefit of those industries and improvement of the general economic situation.

Mr. W. S. J. Wilson, of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company, said "We favour free trade in preference to protection. The existing tariff policy has fostered steady growth of Indian industries. We do not approve imposition of excise duty on articles manufactured in India, but we consider it advisable to impose export duty on certain raw materials in order to encourage their retention for manufacture in India. Opposed as we are to any general system of protection, still if one be enforced, we would say that a system under which all industries receive uniform protection is obviously preferable to one under which varying amounts of protection would be given. If owing to the system of imperial preference imports from certain countries are diminished, we consider that this would tend to have an injurious effect on the volume of Indian exports to these countries. We consider a preferable increase of the present tariff rates would damage the volume of imports, we do not approve of the system of advalorem customs duty and prefer fixed charge on amount, weight, and measure. We are not entirely opposed to the reciprocity.

PUBLIC MEETING IN AJMER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Jan. 9.

A public meeting was held under the presidency of Maulana Abdulalim Siddiq, who in a stirring speech impressed upon the audience the importance and necessity of the resolutions passed by the Congress at Ahmedabad. They were convinced of the advisability of the course of action chalked out by the Congress and Khilafat. The resolutions passed by them have been fully explained in two subsequent meetings. In a meeting held last night the public warmly welcomed enlistment into the volunteer corps. They were warned against purchasing property or belongings of the arrested volunteers if auctioned by Government for realisation of the amount of fine. Their attention was drawn towards making the Angora Day a success. Pains are being taken in collecting for the Angora Fund.

Maulana Moinuddin Sahib and his six comrades who are in the jail, are to be shortly tried under section 124A.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every rate-payer of the Byculla Ward ought to thank Mr. Mazgonwala and others for the very happy suggestion made by them in your Saturday's issue. No doubt Mr. J. Baptista, if he is prepared to seek election, will be a very useful civic father as he has been in the past. But it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the public and the rate-payers in particular that Mr. Baptista should publicly announce his willingness to take up this responsibility. The Caucus is working in right earnest and it would be very unfair to the rate-payers, if his refusal at the last moment would only result in the election of some undesired candidates who have done nothing to justify their election in the past.

The rate-payers are anxious that only those who have been working for the people should represent them in the Municipality.

It is therefore absolutely fair that Mr. Baptista should at once decide whether he will be able to spare time in case he is elected and so forthwith declare.—Yours, etc.

A VOTER.

ASIA'S SPIRITUAL REVOLT.

MIGHTY FORCE FOR WORLD'S GOOD

M. PAUL RICHARD'S MESSAGE.

A Representative of the "Bombay Chronicle was accorded an interview by the great French savant and philosopher, M. Paul Richard, whose work is as well known in France as in the East and who is in active correspondence with men of affairs in all Eastern countries to found a League of Asia under the auspices of which all Eastern nations will come unto their own. Paul Richard's books referring to the Indian problem have been reviewed already in the columns of "the Chronicle" and our representative began with a reference to them.

"Yes," said M. Richard, speaking that pure elegant French, remarkable for its ease and lucidity and reminding one of a Professor at the Sarbonne, "have you noticed also my little book," The Scourge of Christ?" It has been my object to convince the Asiatic nations of the wonderful potentialities which lie dormant in them. I have been four years in Japan and am trying to establish a League of Asia I tried to persuade the Japanese politicians to give back Shantung to China as an earnest of her good wishes and sincerity towards the latter."

"And did you succeed?" asked our Representative. "We call Japan the England of the East. How can she do so? What about Korea?"

"Japan is really behaving better than we expected in Korea. There is now equal treatment for Japanese and Koreans. What we want to get over is this *paresse d'esprit* this inactivity of spirit, this want of faith in themselves amongst Eastern peoples. The Koreans are advancing rapidly. They are finding themselves. And the Japanese are not checking their political ambitions. What we hope for is a general upheaval in all Eastern peoples, a ferment of ideas, which may result in chaos, but out of which will come unity and order.'

"What do you think of the present movement in India?"

"Have you noticed my latest book" said M. Richard by way of reply, "a book which I have entitled "The Message of the Himalayas'? I have set down in it what I feel about the general conditions in India. You must realise that this Non-co-operation movement of yours is not so much a movement against the British Government as a movement of the Indians against themselves. New ideas are coming in. You are holding fast to your old ones with a spirit of conservatism. You cling to, what you call is your cultured past, to that extent you refuse to profit by the influences of a mechanical civilization. You no doubt realise that the Western civilization is based on material force, you oppose to it moral forces, the force of non-violence. You must unite. All Eastern nations must unite. unite to achieve by moral force what material force will never succeed in establishing. You will notice that when your movement started, in its first year you were most active about its *political aspect*. In the second year you were active about its *economic* aspect, the Charka and all that it implies. In the third year it is the *Social* aspect which you are taking up, questions of untouchability which Mahatma Gandhi is so keen upon abolishing."

At this stage of the conversation an Englishman joined in the discussion and M. Richard began to address our Representative and the Englishman in his picturesque English. The Englishman wondered whether all this ferment of ideas would not result in anarchy and Chaos. "Chaos" said M. Richard "what matters it? You cannot avoid chaos. The Rudra in us will dominate and will, in his capacity as destroyer, do away with that which is not wanted."

"But what about non-violence?" queried our Representative, "what about opposing force, physical force against peaceful resistance, and what about our attitude to Government? We are told, give unto Cæsar the things that are—"

M. Richard did not wait for the completion of the celebrated Biblical quotation. "Ah," he said, "give unto Caesar the things that are God's. This is a saying which is often badly and wrongly interpreted by interested people. What did Christ mean by this? Only this, that you cannot serve God and Mammon at the same time. Christ took up a coin and flung it away. That is how, with contempt he gave back unto the Roman Caesar or his Representative the things that were his. And that is non-co-operation" he added with a smile. "Christ told them practically to have nothing to do with the Government."

"But how can we do all this without non-violence. We are afraid" said our Representative.

M. Richard was eloquent in reply. "Yes, I know," he said, before concluding the interview" that you people are wanting in faith. You are only being dealt with as you deal with others. You treat some of your own countrymen as Pariahs and the white offer people consider you as such. You have kept your women in subjection. All this has to go away. It will. I am sure of it. You Indians will find yourselves that Asia's spiritual revolt will again be a mighty force for the world's good.

JT. CONFERENCE.

NOT YET.

(BY DR. RAJAN.)

The logical result of Non-Cooperation is either Swaraj or imprisonment. India did not get Swaraj by the end of the eventful year that has just ended. Therefore if non-cooperators meant business they must find themselves inside the prison even as the President of the Congress did. This was the issue before the Congress and there was only one choice left. The Government had given the ultimatum—put an end to all Congress activity or choose the jail—and the Congress has deliberately chosen the only honourable course consistent with the growing consciousness of national self-respect. Civil disobedience has been adopted and placed before the country as the unanimous verdict of the Congress. There was no other remedy open to that august assembly. With its President-elect in jail it cannot negotiate with those that have imprisoned him for having dared to volunteer to serve his country. Pundit Madan Mohan Malviyaji is no doubt very hopeful but the Congress refuses to be so very optimistic. I heard him patiently respectfully and even prayerfully, but it could not share with him his faith. Most of the signatories of the Bombay Conference were present at the Congress and some took active part in its deliberation. Besides these a small coterie of erstwhile leaders, who neither cared for the Congress nor for its deliberations, had quite a busy time in engineering a truce not with the opposing parties, but between themselves and Mahatma Gandhi. But it was vain effort for all parties; for the latter stood adamantine and refused to commit the Congress to a suicidal game. So the Congress ended in adopting Civil disobedience.

"Forced marches" in politics are not approved by a certain section of our public and therefore "the slow pacers" have cried halt and on the heels of the Congress propose a Conference. For those that are not in the grip of a battle but simply look on, forced marches are an awful nuisance. The thundering march, the lightening rapidity, the dust and din of warriors dim their vision, choke their breath and disturb their peace. But the warriors and their general have got to win and forced marches have to be made else they stand to loose. It is of course open to the lookers on to open negotiations, discuss terms and send ambassadors. Even the field-marshal may be called out from his post for a little while for consultation. But that does not mean cessation of war nor even a temporary halt. The soldier's ear must be deaf to overtures of truce till his general cries halt. The non-cooperators have spent their precious time for over a week at Ahmedabad. They have been sworn in and come to Act. Non-Cooperation is both a test and a remedy. It tries men and relentlessly throws out the unfits and with the fit fights the battle to the finish. While this bloodless war will be raging, a way is open to those that are less venturesome to stand in the second line, to feed the fighter, to help the wounded, and nurse the sick. Their task is no less honourable though attendent with less risks. The minds of those that form the second line are sound, their hearts are good but their muscles are weak, there are yet others who while approving the fight never come within the firing range and some others who while loving the fighter disapprove of his fight. It is for them to confer, to negotiate and to parley with whom, it is not for them to decide.

The true non-cooperator's duty is clear. Even if Mahatma Gandhi attends the Conference, which does seem likely, he cannot desert his post. Mahamaji may go he may be consulted and he may give his opinion and then sure as day he would be back again at his post. But for the Congress there is not a ray of hope in the proposed Conference. It is the Government that stands responsible for the present situation.

It is they alone that can create the calm atmosphere which the signatories desire. To Government have spurned the offer of the Moderates, but the Congress has not. It has kept an open door for all that care to walk in. Having offered the insult to the nation, it is rather surprising to see the Government stand offended. It is no doubt a queer situation for a truce. It is queer because the time for a truce is not yet. The battle has only just begun and truce now means disater to the weaker party. Let us strengthen ourselves and the Congress, purify both under the fire of suffering undaunted, for some time to come. We would then have shown ourselves fit for a truce and shall get what we deserve.

The reports of the Hirabag Dharamshala and the Hirabag Dispensary for December, 1921, show that 993 passengers stayed in the Dharamshala 4950 patients were treated in the dispensary.

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AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

OFFICIAL ILLEGALITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

From the telegraphic summary sent last night, you will have gathered that the Ahmedabad Municipality took up an uncompromising attitude in regard to the arbitrary and illegal demands made upon it by the ubiquitous Mr. Pratt as Commissioner of the Northern Division. The position for the Municipality was ably argued by Rao Sahib Harilalbhai Desai, well-known as a member of the old as well as the new Bombay Legislative Council. The Rao Sahib is by no means an uncompromising opponent of Government and has been a co-operator whenever there has been an opportunity. But nonetheless he has been a staunch supporter of people's rights and his extensive knowledge of law and practice has been an invaluable aid to him and to the cause he takes up. I remember how as Deputy President he did on one occasion nonplus the President of the Bombay Legislative Council by showing up the faulty character of the latter's interpretation of law and standing orders, and the President could not but acknowledge his error of judgment. I recall this merely to show that the Rao Sahib's weighty interpretation of intricate questions of law may not be lightly treated. In an exhaustively worded resolution, he condemned the action of Mr. Pratt in usurping the authority of the Committee and in getting the Ahmedabad agent of the Imperial Bank to part with moneys belonging to the Municipality. Of this more anon.

To begin with, Dr. B. H. Nanavaty had a number of questions for the apparent delectation of the President—Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth, regarding the Health officer's department and its duties. The reading of the questions and answers took quite a long time but it could not have done any good to anybody since not a word of what was read was intelligible even to those who were sitting very close to the person that read them. That was only a minor evil comparatively, looking to the fact that the proceedings were constantly disturbed by people who had uncomfortably squeezed themselves into a hall that was too small to accommodate them and those that came after them in their enthusiasm to watch the proceedings.

The real business began when Dr. Nanavaty, stood up in his place to move for the filing of the papers under reference and for all the future correspondence on the subject of education being referred to the officer appointed by Mr. Pratt. The old gentleman spoke in an oracular vein, asking his colleagues to remember that in some ill fated hour they had decided to do away with Government aid, that was their Blunder NUMBER ONE, and he went on to enumerate other Blunders, as he considered, of the Municipality including their "unfortunate mistake" in disobeying various Government orders and carrying on work in contravention of law! He seemed to have been shocked beyond expression that they should have dispensed with the "Magnificent Grant"! of Rs. 75,000 per annum from Government, but it was evident his colleagues did not share with him the same view. After the proposition was formally moved and seconded, Rao Sahib Harilal moved a fresh proposition, (withdrawing the one he had moved at the previous sitting):—

Whereas the Commissioner N. D. illegally demanded from the Ahmedabad Municipal Act III. of 1901 by his No. M. W. N. 283, dated 17th December, 1921, the payment of an *ad ance* of Rs. 72,000 to the Deputy Educational Inspector Ahmedabad for the purpose of enabling him to defray the expense of performing the duty of managing, administering and maintaining the Primary schools of the Ahmedabad Municipality and,

Whereas the default of the *specific* duty alleged in the Government Resolution of 7th December, 1921, and the Commissioner's notice dated 8th December, 1921, was only the non-allowance of Inspection of Municipal Primary schools under Rule 3 of the Rules under Sec. 53, and

Whereas the Deputy Educational Inspector could only be appointed to perform the default of the specific duty alleged under Sec. 178, assuming it to apply, and he could only be entitled to take the steps necessary for the purposes of Inspection by Government Inspectors, and

Whereas an intervention under Sec. 178 to rectify the default of duty alleged does not, like Sec. 179, supersede the *powers* of the Municipality or of the schools committee appointed by it under Sec. 23, and cannot authorise any interference with the ordinary powers, authority, or responsibility of the Municipality or of the Schools Committee to maintain, manage and administer its Primary schools save for the purposes of allowing inspection, and

Whereas the provisions of Sec. 178 (2) only authorise the recovery of the expense and remuneration of performing the specific duty in respect of which the default was alleged but do not provide for the payment of any sum as an *advance* for performing quite another function, and

Whereas no charge has ever been made in the past for inspection and none has to be incurred or paid, and

Whereas the person referred to in Sec. 178 (3) can only cover a Municipal Officer in custody of Municipal Fund and not a Bank whose relation with the Municipality is that of a borrower and lender or deposite and depositor in the banking sense, and

Whereas when the question of the legality of the Commissioner's demand was still under the consideration of the Municipality the Commissioner N. D. illegally directed the Ahmedabad Agent of the Imperial Bank of India to transfer Rs. 72,000 out of Municipal account held by the Bank to the account of the Deputy Educational Inspector Ahmedabad and

Whereas the Agent of the Imperial Bank at Ahmedabad illegally transferred the amount of Rs. 72000 on or about 27th December, 1921, to the account of the Deputy Educational Inspector Ahmedabad.

It is resolved that the Imperial Bank of India at Ahmedabad should be called upon to forthwith restore the amount of Rs. 72,000 to the Municipal account and failing their restoring it steps should be taken by the President and managing Committee to file a suit against the Imperial Bank of India at Ahmedabad, and to take such other steps necessary to recover the amount of Rs. 72,000 illegally transferred to the account of the Deputy Educational Inspector Ahmedabad, and the Commissioner N. D. should be informed that the school's committee will continue to maintain, manage and administer the school's and the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, will have no authority to continue his intervention beyond performing the alleged duty of the inspection.

Dr. Khan Bahadur Mansuri, M.L.C., seconded the proposition.

The need for this change of propositions arose from a further communication which had been received from the Commissioner—Mr. Pratt, since the committee adjourned on the 23rd December and that was an order made under Section 178 (3) of the Municipal Act. The order reads:

MR. PRATT'S ORDER.

"The Government of Bombay being satisfied after due enquiry that the Municipality of Ahmedabad have been guilty of default in performing the duty imposed on them under the Bombay District Municipal Act of maintaining primary schools subject to and in accordance with rules made under Section 53 of the said Act, directed the Commissioner by their resolution No. 1547, dated 7th December, 1921, in the exercise of the powers conferred under Section 178 of the powers conferred under Section 178 of the said Act to fix a period for the performance of that duty;

"The Commissioner in his order, dated 8th December, 1921, in the exercise of powers conferred under Section 178 of the said Act fixed a period expiring on the 17th December for the performance of that duty and the Municipality failed within that period to perform that duty.

"The Commissioner in his order No. M. U. N. 283, dated 17th December, 1921, made in the exercise of powers conferred under Section 178 of the said Act appointed the Deputy Educational Inspector Ahmedabad, to perform the duty, in respect of which the Municipality had made default and directed that an advance of Rs. 72,000 for defraying the expenses of performing it should be forthwith paid by the Municipality, that legal direction has been disobeyed by the Municipality in as much as by their resolution No. 675 dated 23rd Dec. 1921, they have not made the payment forthwith as directed but have postponed consideration of the direction till a future date. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 178 (3) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, I make this order directing the Agent of the Imperial Bank of India at Ahmedabad, being a "person who for the time being has custody of moneys on behalf of the Municipality" to pay the sum of Rs. 72,000 for defraying the expenses of performing the duty in respect of which the Municipality has made default. Such payment should be made by crediting the amount for deposit account in favour of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, and debiting it to the account of the Ahmedabad Municipality."

(Sd.) F. G. PRATT,
Commissioner,
N. D.

Rao Sahib Harilal in support of his proposition, pointed out that section 178 only applied to cases of default of duty in respect of public health or safety and could not be applied to the present case. As to the alleged default of duty, assuming it were correct, the default was only so far as non-inspection of schools. But there was no authorization for taking away the Schools Committee's powers. Besides, they could not be asked "to pay in advance" moneys for expenses not incurred. And dealing with section 178(3) under which direction had been made to the agent of the Imperial Bank, the Rao Sahib pointed out the Section applied only to Municipal servants or officers who for the time being had custody of Municipal Funds. But the Bank was not in the position of a Municipal servant or officer. The Bank was in judicia possession of money and could not therefore be directed to pay from the Municipal accounts. The action of the Bank at Ahmedabad was absolutely illegal. He had consulted several authorities on the point and the only conclusion to which one could arrive was that the section relied on by the Commissioner had no application to the case. If the Bank did not at once restore the amount to the Municipal account they had no alternative but to file a suit in a civil court for the recovery of the amount.

Some other members also spoke after Rao Sahib Harilal. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel mentioned how the Deputy Educational Inspector had offered to disburse salaries to the teachers but the latter had refused saying that they would take their salaries direct from the Municipality this statement of the speaker was received with cheers. Mr. Vallabhbhai also said that without the need for filing a suit, the Bank would be compelled to make good the amount that it had illegally given away. All that they had to do was to proclaim the conduct of the Bank to the whole of India and tell the people how the Bank had abused the confidence placed in it and how it had not even the courtesy to inform the Municipality of what it was about to do. If the Bank did not promptly restore their moneys, it would become the duty of the Managing Committee to wake up people to the fact that it was unsafe to leave their moneys with the Bank.

At this stage closure of debate was moved and carried. And on Rao Sahib Harilalbhai's proposition being put to vote, 26 voted for and 7 against it and the proposition was declared carried. Among those who voted aginst it were: Dr. B. H. Nanavaty, Rao Bahadur Girdharilal Parekh, Khan Sahib Jan Mahomed, and Messrs. Mulchand Asaram Shah H. P. Chahewala and Dalatram W. Shah.

The meeting was then dissolved. I have learnt that during the last few days there has been a heavy rush on the Imperial Bank at Ahmedabad and it is expected that on the Bank reopening on Monday there will be still greater rush of people anxious to withdraw their moneys.

COMMISSIONER'S UKASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

The Commissioner of Gujerat has declared the resolution of the Ahmedabad Municipality to continue to maintain, manage and administer the Primary Schools as unlawful, and prohibited it from doing so, so long as his order remains in force.

MALABAR CONGRESS RELIEF FUND.

The following further contributions in aid of the above mentioned Fund have been received in this office:—

M. T. B. College (Surat) Students' contribution, through Mr. H. M. Davé Rs. 30-8-0; Mr. Vithal Vithoba Pandharpurkar, Rs. 25; Mr. H. J. Shah, Rs. 25; Bande-Khoda" (Mahableshwar), Rs. 21; Mr. J. M. Cama (Peshawar), Rs. 20; Mr. M. B. Tivari (Adan), Rs. 15; Sympathiser, Rs. 10; Mr. R. K. Jhaveri, Rs. 5; Mr. C. D. Ravi, Rs. 5; Mr. Motilal J. Desai, Rs. 5; Mr. S. N. Rathor, Rs. 5; Jamunaprasad, Rs. 5-1; A. Christian, Rs. 5; Mr. R. S. Narvekar, Rs. 2-8; Total Rs. 179-1.

PRINCE'S FAREWELL TO BURMA.

"ALL WELL WITHIN."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 10.

Speaking after dinner in the Government House, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales expressed sorrow at leaving Burma, where his stay has been all too short. He had had a wonderful welcome and all classes had come out to great him and give him the opportunity of seeing them. He would gladly comply with the Lieut Governor's request that he would tell the King Emperor that all was well with Burma and a.

The police cases in Rangoon are below normal since the Prince's arrival and there is no indication of any sort of trouble.

SHIVALINGAPA'S REWARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The news that you publish to-day under the heading "Shivalingapa Again," reminds me of the thing that Fouzdar Shivalingapa has been awarded the police medal in the New Year's honours.

What a record of services.

And yet he gets only a medal. Really, dear Editor, he deserved something very great of the Government of India.—Yours, etc.

D. K. GUNJEKAR.

8, Turner Road,
Bandra.
January 9.

RECRUITMENT OF SEAMEN.

COMMITTEE SITTING IN BOMBAY

Complaints have been made from time to time as to the abuses arising from the way in which Indian Seamen are recruited in Calcutta and Bombay. It has been suggested that the system lends itself to bribery and that sailors can only get ships by paying heavy bribes to intermediaries, with the result that not only do shipowners complain of inferior crews but that sailors of long service and experience are unable to get employment. The attention of the Government of India having been drawn to this matter, a small committee consisting of Mr. A. C. Clow, Controller of the Labour Bureau in the Industries Department, (Chairman), a representative of the shipowners and a representative elected by the Bombay Lascars and firemen, was appointed to hold a preliminary enquiry into the conditions of recruitment of Indian seamen.

This Committee is now sitting at the New Custom House and anyone wishing to give evidence or information to the Committee should communicate with Mr. Clow at the New Custom House.

SUPERINTENDENTENT SULLIVAN DEAD.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Peter Sullivan Superintendent "E" Division of the Bombay City Police which took place on the 6th instant at his residence at Dadar after a short illness. The deceased was a detective officer in the reorganised Criminal Investigation Department for a considerably long period and till recently was the Superintendent in "F" Division.

Messina.—A tremendous landslide owing to heavy rains has destroyed many houses. Five thousand people, striken with panic have fled from the city.

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GIRL WHO RULES RUSSIA!

THE WOMAN NAPOLEON.

She has been called the female Rasputin, the Russian Joan of Arc, the woman Napoleon, the female Ivan the Terrible. As a matter of fact she is not any of them. She is just pretty little Olga Gorokoff, the wonderful woman behind Lenin the real ruler of Russia, the only person with more power in her little hands than the Czar ever exercised.

One of the few persons who knows of Olga from her intimate friends ,says she is a puzzle at first to most people who have come into contact with her, but once one has spoken with red she is explained.

First of all, Olga Gorokoff is a red-hot communist. She is really a fanatic on Communism. When she talks about it to her supporters she raves about it flinging her arms wide and with her dark oval face lit up with the fire of her enthusiasm.

When she is not talking communism she talks very little, unless with Lenin. He is deeply in love with her, and she with him. Between them they keep Russia in their hands and Olga is the more powerful of the two.

Olga has had a sad life. She was born in central Russai, her parents being agriculturists and not too well off. When the first revolution broke out she was driven with them out of her home, and her father and mother both died one winter from exposure. She never forgot that The Royalist troops were responsible for her parents' deaths. Her life since has been one long revenge on any thing royalist or opposing her idea of democracy.

She was a member of one of the Russian women's battalions duding the war. Rising to the command of Colonel she began to assert her power over the women under her.

She preached the doctrine of Socialism throughout the ranks. When Lenin rose swifty to power she marched to Petrograd with her battalion, saw Lenin and told him that she was at his service with all her female soldiers. From that moment she and Lenin have worked hand and glove.

Lenin badly wants to marry her but she has refused him several times. She says that she must be free to work for the Communist republic She will not be hampered by household affairs. So Lenin and she remain friends to the outside world—lovers to each other. She is the only woman who has gained her way against his wishes; and generally she has been right in her penetration of the future as Lenin has had to acknowledge.

During the recent split between Trotsky and Lenin the former was about to use force to push Lenin off the presidential chair, but Olga discovered the plot. She walked into Trotsky's office in Moscow and faced him at his desk.

"What do you want, Olga" he cried, "I thought you were a ghost. How did you come here?"

She stood looking at him with her dark eyes—eyes which have quelled the rebellion in hard men of the army. Slowly she drew a revolve from her coat pocket and laid it on the desk in front of Trotsky.

"Comrade," she said, "I see through your schemes as easily as I entered your office. Here is my present to you—that, or good behaviour!"

And without another word she turned and walked out into the snow again. At the door she waited for five minutes, almost expecting to hear the report of the weapon she had given Trotsky.

She drove back to Lenin and reported that Trotsky would not be aggressive any more. She was right again Trotsky was too weak to kill himself, and his plotting stopped because he feared Olga.

Though she is passionately beautiful, Olga Gorokoff does not rely upon her woman's charms to subdue her enemies. She is as cold as ice when dealing with those who are opposed to her or Lenin. Time after time she has been sent to barracks where the officers have found the Red Troops were showing signs of weakening.

Lenin has never ceased to admire this young woman from the moment he first saw her. She controls him as she would a child.,

Time after time those who are in close touch with this semi Jew dictator have seen Jhm cease his wild outbursts when she enters the room and turn to her with the devotion of a youth.

He is teribly jealous of losing her aid and companionship, and within the first few months of his acquaintance with her he caused at least four young officers in the Red Army to be executed on pretences of having been disloyal. Their real crime was that they had looked on Olga with tender eyes.

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GUJERATI PRESS OPINION.

AWAKENING AMONG WOMEN.

In the course of a leader the "Hindusthan" of the 10th instant observes that awakening among the women in general is one of the most unmistakable signs of the present time. In the Western countries it has shaped itself into the assertion of their rights as against those of men. In the East, however, the women pride in cooperating with men in serving the people. In order to realise the best expectations cherished of the women, the paper continues, what is essential is self-sacrifice and unlimited power of endurance. To carry out the message of Srimati Sarojini that women of India should fill with courage their husbands, sons, brothers, and fathers to face the trial of jail life, there should be in every house women like Sarup Rani, Basanti Devi, and Abadi Banu. How far is Swaraj, asks the paper in the concluding para, if women plunge themselves into the sacrificial fire of service keeping for ever the fountain of new life continuously and unfalteringly flowing. History is full of wonders but the wonder of wonders is the power of woman to turn the things impossible into possible ones.

In a long leader the "Jame Jamshed" of the 10th instant professes to give a conclusive reply to those critics who find fault with the Parsi community that the Parsis do not take part in the political life of the country. This discovery of theirs, the paper observes, is as wonderful as it is futile. The Parsis such as Dr. Dadabhai, Sir Pherozeshah, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Messrs. Wadia, and Kama were the pioneers of the Congress. The paper asserts that the Parsis cannot participate in a movement which aims at weakening the powers of the Government. The Parsis were never inimical to the real interests of the country. Their final aim is to promote the welfare of the country at all costs respecting at the same time the laws of the established Govern[illegible] It concludes with the assurance that the Parsis will continue to serve their adopted land according to their own light without being servile either to the Government or to the non-cooperation party.

The "Praja Mitra and Parsee":—Indian society has now become a very complex organisation. Indian politics are a correspondingly complex matter. In spite of the grandiloquent claims that are made, it is really difficult for any individual, or party or even community, to profess to speak in the name of India as a whole. Bengal is not India and Maharashtra is not India. The Mussalmans do not represent the whole of India, any more than the Moplahs of Malabar. Nor can Mr. Gandhi claim to voice the united sentiment of all India. That being so, political activities in India cannot be justified merely on the score of their being popular. Government has to uphold society as a whole. Even the majority has not the right of reducing society to chaos and the state to anarchy. The established authority is entitled, and in fact bound, to prevent activities calculated to produce such results however popular or patriotic they might be described to be. There must be a limit to political agitation.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

One Joseph De Sa, a member of an orchestra attached to the Wellingdon Cinema ran amok to-day. He went to his wife's house apparently to take her with him, called her out and gave her some clothes. While she tried to go back he told her not to do so. Her sister also came out and while both of them were standing at the threshold the man shot his wife who received injuries on her ear. Both women fled into the house and the man pursued them. He shot one De Costa, husband of his wife's sister, who had hid himself in a latrine. De Costa died instantaneously. The man then rushed to the residence of one Mr. Somnie Manuel where his father-in-law was staying and, finding Mr. Manuel in bed shot him also. The man then surrendered to the head constable on duty in the vicinity and handed over to him the pistol and several cartridges. Mrs. Desa and Mr. Manuel were removed to the hospital.

ENQUIRY INTO JOCKEY YOUNG'S CONDUCT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The "Racing Calender" to-day published the following: "An enquiry was held by the Stewards of the Royal Colcutta Turf Club into the running of "Polly Hopkins" in the Paddock Plate, Division 3rd, on the 24th December 1921. Having heard the evidence, the Stewards decided that the jockey E. P. Young did not ride "Polly Hopkins" to win and warned him off the Calcutta course and other places where the Royal Calcutta Turf Club Rules are in force. They also found that the trainer H. Gough's evidence was very unsatisfacory and severely cautioned him as to his future conduct."

There were rejoicings at Wadhwan owing to the birth of a son and heir to H. H. the Thakore Saheb. On Monday a full Durbar was held. The Thakore Saheb, in honour of the occasion, announced certain concessions including abolition of the grazing fee, and import duty on cotton yarn, release of all prisoners, granting one month's salary to all state Servant distribution of one hundred maunds of grain and cloths to the poor, distribution of sweets to school children and sugar among the people.

A Calcutta message of January 10th says the South African Indian team arrived here on Monday last. It is understood that they will play a few soccer with local clubs. The team is captained by Mr. Billy Subban.

N° I. 71.

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The closing date of the competition will depend on the number of correct replies received and will be published in the newspapers in due course. In no case however will be before 31st March 1922. Competitors are allowed to send in any number of solutions but each one must be enclosed in a separate envelope.

The Company reserves the right to publish any of the replies received but will not publish competitor's name **without permission.** The fact of entering this contest, will constitute an acceptance of the above terms.

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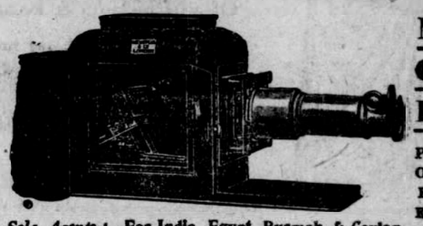

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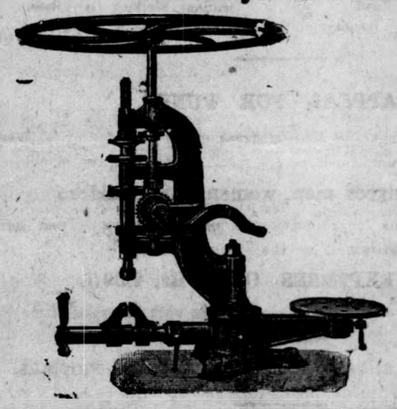

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OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT
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It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasent and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.,
MAJOR, I. M. S;
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay 21st *August* 1914.

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(Sd) J. Ross, M. P. S., F. R. M, S.
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